

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.37

1921

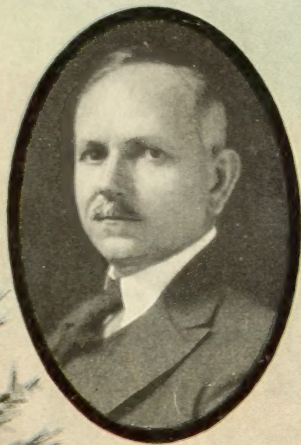
LIBRARY
RECEIVED
FEB 1921
Department of Agriculture

Harrison's

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.

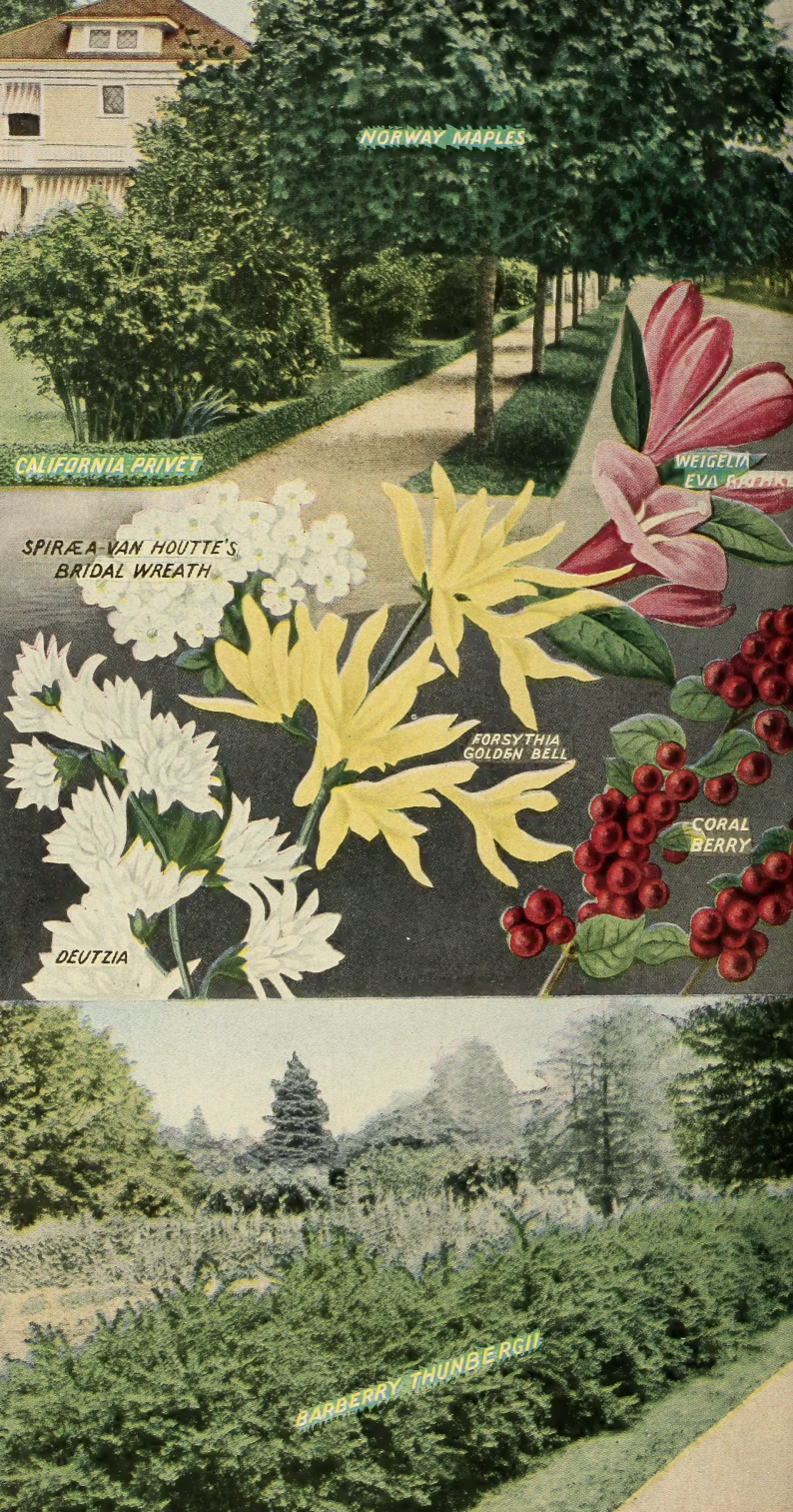
NURSERIES

BERLIN, MARYLAND.



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

"NURSEYMEN - ORCHARDISTS"



NORWAY MAPLES

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTE'S
BRIDAL WREATH

FORSYTHIA
GOLDEN BELL

DEUTZIA

WEIGELIA
EVA RAPPIN

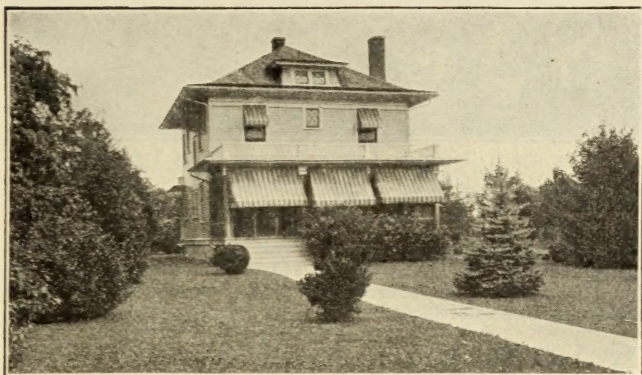
CORAL
BERRY

BARBERRY THUNBERGII

HARRISONS' NURSERIES

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Proprietors.

BERLIN, MARYLAND



FARM HOMES

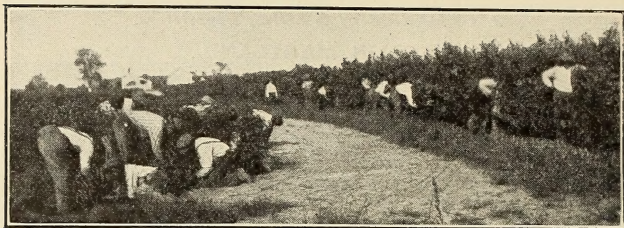
THIS introduction is meant to be a frank statement, direct to the farmer which will aid him in improving his home and farm surroundings and if suggestions are followed will pay for the improvements. We frankly tell you what we are Growing, Planting and how we Cultivate, Prune, Spray, Pick, Pack and Sell our Fruit. *Our thirty-five years experience in fruit growing is furnished you with every sale of trees.* We would like a personal acquaintance with all customers and have them examine our thousands of acres of orchards here and in other sections of the United States as well as our methods of growing first class nursery stock, especially in one year budded peach and one year budded apples, as well as Shade Trees and Evergreens. The fruits and bearing fruit trees are photos direct from our own orchards; come and let us show you the originals.

The way is provided, the road is built and you can motor to our door from Washington, D. C., 133 miles; Baltimore 117 miles; Wilmington, 130 miles; Philadelphia 158 miles; New York 252 miles; Atlantic City 201 miles; Ocean City, Md., 8 miles. Maryland has the most improved highways of any State and they are better maintained. A steamer crosses the Bay from Baltimore to Claiborne, a ferry from Annapolis to Claiborne and the Pennsylvania Railroad will deliver you here from any of the above mentioned points. You are welcome, we sell you direct, no agents, no commissions.



Yours Respectfully,

ORLANDO HARRISON.



Budding Peach Trees on Left Pruning Peach Trees on Right

Why a Nurseryman

A nursery is a necessity to the Fruit Grower—from the seeds to the fruiting tree means careful selection of seeds or seedlings from the best possible source by one who has had experience in seeds and tree selections.

Budding Fruit Trees

The second year the seedlings are budded direct from our fruiting orchards. Buds are cut from the trees in Fruiting Orchards by experienced men, eliminating the great risk of mixtures.

Varieties of Fruit

We have reduced our list to six—select commercial peaches and twelve select commercial apples, three commercial cherries—two commercial quince, two commercial pears, four grapes, six raspberries, two currants, two gooseberries, two blackberries, two dewberries, thirty-six strawberries—about six are commercial varieties, others for family use.



How Trees Grow

An established tree takes food through its roots in liquid form from the earth. This liquid food (crude sap) goes through the sapwood up to the leaves, where the sun, light, air and the leaves evaporate a large part of the water and "work over" the crude sap, "digesting" it. The "digested" food returns to the roots through the cells of the cambium (the formative cells between the wood proper and the inner bark), building up the tree. It is this "digested" sap returning from the leaves that heals wounds and adds girth.

Many think that the sap "goes up in spring" and "comes down in fall." This is an error. Sap is always in the bodies of live trees, but during the season of growth the sap is active, constantly circulating, to nourish the tree and add growth.

A newly-planted tree cannot at once take food from the earth; first the roots must send out tiny "feeders" to take in the liquid

food; the stem must develop leaves to help "digest" that food, and so nature stores food within the bodies of young trees to care for them during this time. This stored food starts the buds and leaves; the roots send out their "feeders," and the tree begins to gather food and strength. " * * * and from this stored material the early bloom and growth of spring is partly and sometimes largely made."

There is no secret, no mystery, no difficulty about growing trees, but you must do a little yourself, understand—DO A LITTLE. Nature wants your help; she is entitled to it; it is fun; it is easy; it will do you good. Get in tune; use sense; go by the book or your successful neighbor.

Many trees are planted poorly, but through nature's care some of them live. Nature cannot care for all neglected trees, and so many die.

Many planters think all leaves and limbs that start along the stem of a newly planted tree should be rubbed off up to 15 or 18 inches above the ground, the idea being to "throw the strength to the upper branches." This is not best for the following reasons: The tree was just planted; it has no strength to "throw," except what nature stored within its body while it was growing in the nursery; it is struggling for life; is getting ready to draw food from the earth; it needs the help of the leaves to gather food and protect its body from sun scald. At the time of planting you cut away the top to reduce the leaf surface to what the tree could support; if now you rub leaves off, you weaken the tree; you are not likely to kill it, but if you will let the leaves grow, the upper branches will be stronger, the trunk thicker, the tree will have more roots, all because of help of the leaves.

Five Fruit Growers in different parts of this county each planted ten trees as an experiment to demonstrate this statement. At the time of planting five trees from each lot were rubbed down, five were not rubbed. At the end of the growing season I measured the thickness of all and give the figures below. This is a fair test:

Lot 1. Alfalfa soil thoroughly prepared; work done in the best manner:

Trees rubbed increased.....12½%

Trees not rubbed increased.....64%

Lot 2. New ground not well fitted. The only plowing was a strip about 8 feet wide for the tree rows:

Trees rubbed increased.....14½%

Trees not rubbed increased.....45½%

Lot 3. Planted in old orchard ground:

Trees rubbed increased.....23%

Trees not rubbed increased.....36%

Lot 4. Planted in well-prepared ground:

Trees rubbed increased.....45%

Trees not rubbed increased.....50%

Lot 5. Trees rubbed increased.....1025%

Trees not rubbed increased.....1315%

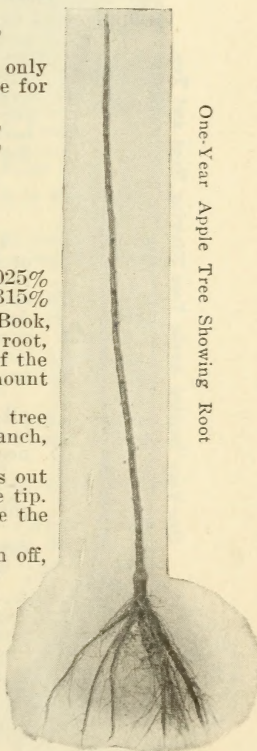
Prof. L. H. Bailey says in his Pruning Book, page 14: "The more active and efficient the root, the larger the top." Page 17: "The growth of the root is, therefore, largely determined by the amount and vigor of the top or leaf-bearing portion."

If you rub all leaves off as they appear, the tree will die. If you rub all leaves from any branch, that branch will die.

Watch your trees. If a lower branch grows out of proportion, say 8 inches long, pinch out the tip. That will check the growth, but gives the tree the benefit of the leaves.

One man said to me: "Oh, but if I rub 'em off, there will be no scars; my young trees will look smoother." He spoke the truth. Another man said: "But think of the work and expense of cutting off those little shoots next spring. I can rub 'em off cheaper." He also spoke the magic words of truth. But neither of these men

One-Year Apple Tree Showing Root



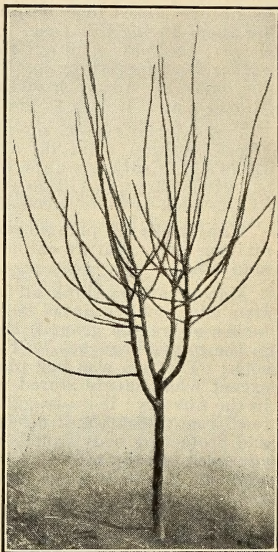
planted trees to "look smoother" the first year, or to "rub 'em off cheaper." If you rub 'em or cut 'em, there will be no scars at the end of the next growing season.

I assume you plant trees to live and grow; to bear fruit to be sold out in the big world, where good fruit is wanted, where the supply is never equal to the demand, and where the best always sells for high prices.

Write the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., and ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 482. All this is free for the asking; the advice is from well-known men of authority; men who are dependable; go by what they say; profit by the benefit of their knowledge, then thank God for the privilege of living in such a country.

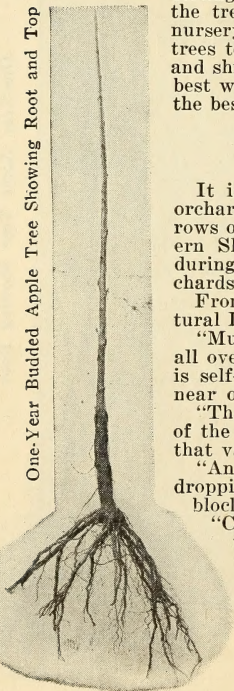
It is not where trees grow that make them hardy or fit for planting; variety decides the matter of hardiness, and on the nurseryman depends the reliability, condition and fitness of trees. The best trees are only grown by careful, intelligent, thorough nurserymen, who know their business and do their work the best they know. If you get the right variety grown by a nurseryman who is thorough in his work and dependable, you have the tree best suited to your needs.

All of which means, the nurseryman must have the backbone and earnestness to attend to his business when planting the seedlings and cultivating them; when cutting the buds, when inserting them, and when tying them; when digging the trees; when caring for the trees between the nursery and the packing-house; when grading the trees to find defects they may have; when packing and shipping. If all of these things are done in the best way, and you have the right variety, you have the best trees, no matter where grown.



One Year Apple Tree—two years transplanted from the Nursery Row to Orchard.

One-Year Budded Apple Tree Showing Root and Top



Cross Fertilization

It is advisable to plant two sorts in the same orchard, say four rows of one variety, then four rows of another. It is a known fact that the Western Slope fruit, which has taken the blue ribbon during the last three years, was produced in orchards fertilized with the pollen of other varieties.

From Bulletin No. 181, issued by the Horticultural Division of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.:

"Much of the unsatisfactory fruiting of orchards all over the country is due to self-sterility. A tree is self-sterile if it cannot set fruit unless planted near other varieties."

"The main cause of self-sterility is the inability of the pollen of a variety to fertilize the pistils of that variety."

"An indication of self-sterility is the continued dropping of young fruit from isolated trees or solid blocks of one variety."

"Cross-pollination probably gives better results than self-pollination with nearly all varieties."

"It is advisable and practicable to plant all varieties of orchard fruits, be they self-sterile or self-fertile."

General Planting Directions

Care of Stock on Arrival. All stock should be planted immediately on arrival; but if not convenient to do so, open bundle and heel roots in the ground, covering them thoroughly.

Planting. Dig holes twice the size necessary to take in all the roots; throw topsoil to one side, and use it for filling around the roots; tread the earth hard after planting. Plant trees 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Do not mix the soil with water, the earth being sufficiently moist. Too much water when planting is injurious. After planting, and during the summer, sufficient water should be used to keep the earth moist.

Pruning. The limbs of all fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and roses should be cut back two-thirds when planted. Remove all surplus branches from the trees, leaving, say, three main stems as a basis for head. Always prune to an outside bud, thus insuring outward growth. Peach trees should be pruned to a whip and a head established the second year, either high or low, as preferred. All roots should be pruned smoothly before planting, cutting off the ends where bruised by digging and shortening others. This is as important as pruning the top.

Mulching. A most necessary factor in successful planting. Cover a space around the tree or shrub to a distance of 3 feet, using coarse manure—lawn clippings, or grass. are effective for this purpose if manure cannot be secured. The mulching retains moisture, facilitates quick growth and retards the growth of weeds. When straw or manure is left on the ground all winter, clear a space of 15 inches around the tree to avoid damage from mice.

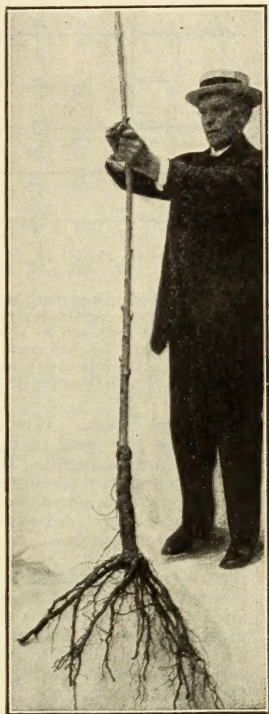
Drainage. Your time and money are wasted if you plant on undrained soil. All hollows should be avoided when selecting positions for planting.

Staking. Every ornamental tree should be thoroughly staked and tied with some soft material. Constant motion of the wind kills more newly planted trees than any other cause. They cannot make roots or fibers unless they are perfectly stationary; therefore every planter should give special care to this planting point; you will save your trees.

Labels. Labels should be removed and some other method adopted for recording varieties. The wires will cut and damage the limbs.

Cultivation. Hoe or cultivate frequently. Nothing can thrive if the weeds are allowed to sap the life of the soil.

A Summary of Essentials for Success Is: Careful planting, good soil, mulching, cultivation, drainage, and staking the first season, with the cutting-back of branches and trimming ends of roots when stock is planted.



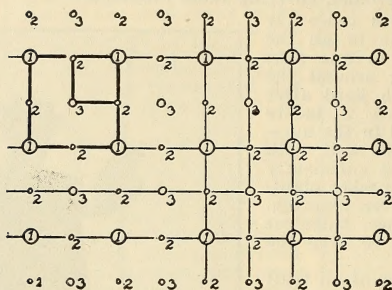
E. P. COHILL
Topping a One-Year-
Old Apple Tree

At prices quoted in this catalogue, trees, shrubs, or plants are delivered to railroad or express companies at Berlin, without extra charge for packing. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash with order.

Planting and Caring for Trees

When to Plant. It depends on your latitude how early or how late you may plant. If north of the Mason and Dixon Line,

plant dormant trees whenever the ground is not frozen. It can be done as late as June 1, but the earlier the better. Of course, you have to depend a great deal on the weather conditions, the condition of the trees and the condition of the soil. It is advisable, where winters are not unusually severe, to plant in the fall, mainly on account of the convenience to the planter. There is less work to be done on the farm in the fall than in the spring, and the trees make an earlier growth when warm weather comes.

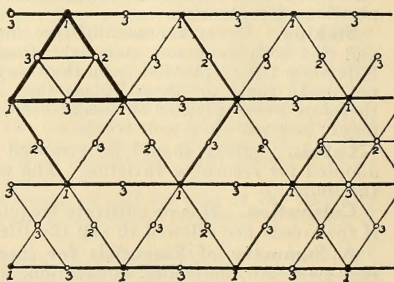


Orchard-planting plan, modified-square system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about 20 years. Forty feet apart each way is a good distance for permanent trees.

Frozen Trees. When trees are frozen in shipment, bury the box, with the trees in it, a foot or more deep; that is, cover it with a foot of earth. If that is not possible, put the box in a cellar, where the trees will thaw out slowly. You can leave them there for weeks untouched. After they are thawed out, the roots in each end of the box should be dampened from time to time. When free from frost, trees should be heeled-in at some protected place, if possible. In cold sections, it is a good idea to trench-in trees—roots and branches. In warmer sections, it is enough to cover the roots and lower third of the trunks, and let the tops stick out. They will come out fresh in the spring and with more vitality. A good way is to dig a trench 2 feet deep, with a long slant toward the south on one side, then put the trees in with tops a foot or more higher than the roots, and cover the entire tree with dirt.

Planting Plans. Many are using three peach trees to one apple tree with success; others prefer using two apple fillers. (See diagram.) We recommend the following apples as fillers in an apple orchard. A very desirable early kind is Yellow Transparent, because the limbs of this variety grow upward. It can be pruned to suit conditions. Grimes Golden begins to bear very early. A little later in season is Wealthy, which is a rather dwarf grower and a fine filler. Duchess of Oldenburg is dwarf, also bears early and ripens early. The first one mentioned has our preference.

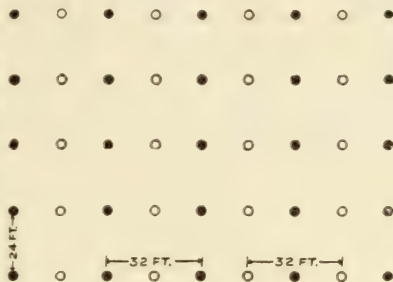
Bear in mind that unless fillers are cut out in time they will interfere and prevent standards from making as much growth as they should. But the profit from fillers, with proper care, makes it well worth while to plant them. To show our firm belief in fillers, we are using them in our own commercial orchards and would plant no other way. (See diagrams.)



Orchard-planting plan, diagonal system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in 20 years.

Distances for Plant-

ing. Every orchardist seems to have his own ideas about the distance apart that his trees should stand. The best modern practice shows that 24x32 feet for apple trees gives ample space for cultivating, spraying and picking. On the 32-foot line a filler tree can be planted, with the idea that the fillers are to be cut out before they interfere with the growth of the permanent trees. For this purpose use any of the early-maturing peaches, Duchess, Wealthy, Grimes, York Imperial and Yellow Transparent apples are desirable because of their upright growth and early-fruited habit.



This planting plan is one of the simplest and best we have seen. The permanent trees are planted 24x32 feet, with a filler tree in the 32-foot space. This gives 54 permanent trees and 54 fillers to the acre. We follow this method on our own orchards.

Another common distance is 40 by 40 feet. This has many supporters among practical orchard men, but our experience in our own orchards is in favor of the 24 by 32-foot plan.

The bush fruits—currants, raspberries, etc.—can be used as intercrops and permitted to remain for five or six years. Strawberries, too, are successfully grown between the fruit trees, and many orchardists make good money from a planting of tomatoes. The land between the trees ought to be used—and can be—for at least five years.

When you invest the \$50 to \$100 an acre that it takes to plant an orchard and care for it five years, you want to make it pay as much as possible and as quickly as possible. It is a plain business proposition. Because of this, we say plant two or three of the best-paying varieties and then grow crops between the rows. We advise every planter of an apple orchard to put peach trees between the apple trees as fillers for the first eight or ten years, if you want to grow peaches and the land is suited to peaches. If the land is not adapted for peaches, plant apple fillers and grow beans, peas, tomatoes, early potatoes or other vegetables between the rows of trees for two or three years. The use of fillers and intercrops will make your orchard pay from the very beginning. Early bearing of fruit trees depends somewhat on treatment, but to a larger extent on the varieties planted. York Imperial and Yellow Transparent, especially, will bear abundantly when they are from four to six years old.

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre. The following table will show how many trees or plants are required for an acre at any distance apart:

Feet apart	Square method	Triangular method	Feet apart	Square method	Triangular method
40	27 trees	31 trees	10	435 trees	505 trees
35	35 trees	40 trees	8	680 trees	775 trees
30	50 trees	55 trees	6	1,210 trees	1,600 trees
25	70 trees	80 trees	5	1,745 trees	2,010 trees
20	110 trees	125 trees	4	2,722 trees	3,145 trees
18	135 trees	155 trees	3	4,840 trees	5,590 trees
15	195 trees	225 trees	2	10,890 trees	12,575 trees
12	305 trees	350 trees	1	43,560 trees	50,300 trees

Trees sometimes can be planted to advantage farther apart one way than another. To do this, you have to work out the plan for your own orchards. This plan works best on steep hills. The rows should follow the lines of the hill to make driving easier.

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, at face value, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.

No rules can be laid down for hillside arrangement. Use some modification of the plans given here. (See diagram.)

Cultivation of Orchards. Cultivation keeps the trees supplied with available plant-food and saves moisture. Young orchards of any kind always should be cultivated clean, from early spring until in July. Plow or tear up the soil as soon as ground is dry enough to work, harrow after every rain, and every week or ten days until it is time to sow the cover-crop or mulch for winter. Keep them hustling.

Cover-Crops. A cover-crop should be sown in the latter part of the summer, when trees have made their growth for the year, and when both fruit and trees have begun to ripen. Cover-crops hold the soil together and keep it from leaching out and gullyng, and also newly sown plants take up water in great amounts and take it away from the trees. This is the thing desired at this time, for tree-growth needs a check then. Young plants require a great deal of nitrogen, but less potash and phosphorus. As the cover-crop grows, it feeds largely on the nitrogen, leaving much potash and phosphorus for the trees just when they need them most. Cowpeas, vetch, rye and the clovers make excellent cover-crops.

Fertilizing. Stable manure is one of the best fertilizers for feeding a young growing orchard. Scatter the manure on top of the ground around the trees, at least as far from the trunks as the branches extend, so that the fine fibrous roots can take up the fertilizing elements.

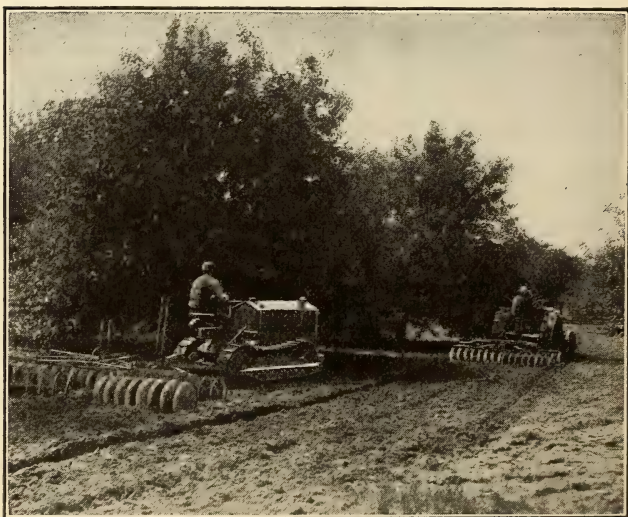
Make your soil fine and loose before you add fertilizer, and you will not need to add so much. No two pieces of land are alike in plant-food needs. Learn to know what elements are lacking, and supply them in right proportions.

Potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid are the plant-foods that have to be supplied. Nitrogen is best obtained through leguminous cover-crops. Potash and phosphorus have to be supplied in chemical form.

Nitrogen is the growing material, making wood and size in fruit; potash goes into fruit, making flavor and color; phosphoric acid goes into wood and seeds (use only a fifth as much of it as of potash).

Get plant-foods on the ground evenly, over a space at least twice as wide as the branches cover, and apply at the right season.

Double crops pay, but you must supply plant-food and moisture for everything that grows on the land. Do not rob the trees.



Disking Apple Orchard in April—A Great Labor Saver

PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF INSECTS AND DISEASES

Crop	Pests	Spray or Control Measures	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Remarks
Apple, Peach, Plum, Grape, Cane Fruits, and all shrubs	San Jose Scale, Aphid Eggs, Peach Leaf Curl, Terrapin Scale.	Miscible oils, 1-15.	When apple and peach buds are swelling. Before buds open.	10 days later.	July 1-15.	Aug. 1-15.	Delay spraying as late as possible on apple to control aphids.
Apple, Pear,	Codling Moth, Curculio, Leaf Spot Diseases, Scab, Blackrot. If aphids are present. Bitter Rot. Woolly aphis on roots.	Lime sulfur 1-40 plus 1 lb. arsenate of lead powder or 85% sulfur, 15% arsenate of lead, dust mixture. Add 40% nicotine sulfate at rate of ½ pt. to 50 gals. of spray. Susceptible varieties should be sprayed with Pine Tar Creosote Emulsion.	Add to above spray. Searched with Bordeaux June.	4-4-50 every September.	two weeks after July 1.		
Peach,	Round Head Borer.	Remove with wire and knife.	May-June.				
Plum,	Curculio.	Self-boiled lime sulfur, 8-8-50, plus 1½ lbs. arsenate of lead powder.	When bugs are pink.	When shucks crack.	Repeat every 4 weeks until 4 weeks until arsenate of lead		3 weeks before ripening. 1 powder.
Cherry	Peach Tree Borer, Curculio, Brown Rot Scab.	Self-boiled lime-sulfur, 8-8-50, plus 1½ lbs. arsenate of lead powder. Remove in May and September. mound up earth at first worming.	just after the petals fall.	3 weeks later.			
Currant, Gooseberry,	Worms.	1 lb. arsenate of lead powder in 50 gals. water.	Spray when worms appear. When leaves first appear.	Repeat at 2 week intervals.			Use hellgore 1 oz. to 2 gals. water just before picking if necessary.
Grape,	Mildew.						
	Rose Bugs, Flea Beetle, Black Rot, Downy Mildew.	1½ lbs. arsenate of lead powder plus 1 qt. of molasses to 50 gals. water. Bordeaux, 5-5-50.	When beetles first appear on buds.	Repeat at 2 weeks later			In wet seasons spray every 10 days.
Strawberries,	Weevil or Clipper.	85-15 mixture.	Just before blossoming.	When grapes are the size of peas.	When grapes are the size of peas.	3 weeks later	In wet seasons spray every 10 days.
Asparagus,	Beetles.	Asenate of lead powder, 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water plus 2 lbs. soap.	When buds first push out.	Maintain a coating until buds open.	Usually two or three applications necessary.		
Tomatoes,	Flea Beetle, Blight, Tomato Worms, Aphids.	As above. Nicotine sulfate 1 pt., soap 2 lbs. to 50 gals.	Allow shoots to grow up every 100 feet. Keep these coated with nicotine sulfate. When lice appear.	After cutting is over, with spray; cut a 4-4-50. 20 ft. apart in rows 6 ft. wide. Use 3 lbs. pressure. Apply	Spray in the bed as often as necessary to control larvae. If others close by.	Use Bordeaux 4-4-50. 20 ft. apart in rows 6 ft. wide. Use 3 lbs. pressure. Apply	10-30 days after plants are set. Repeat every 2 weeks until Sept. 1. Use 3 lbs. pressure. Apply



Spraying 6-Year-Old Belle of Georgia Peach Orchard

Spraying

Spraying is a vital necessity if money is to be made from fruit. It doesn't pay to miss one season, even if enemies are not visible. Spraying has an invigorating effect on trees, besides controlling enemies.

There are three classes of enemies spraying will control—chewing insects, sucking insects, and fungi. Each class requires a different remedy, but the remedies can be combined most of the time.

Spraying during the dormant period is distinctly different from spraying on foliage. Materials several times as strong can be used and are needed to control the scales.

On account of the life-habits of enemies, often only two to seven days are available for any one spraying. Do the work then. Put the material on with force and cover every inch of bark and leaf.

Get a sprayer that is big enough, that will give one hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds of air pressure, that is adapted to your land and trees, and that is durable. Get a power outfit, if possible, for it does better work than a hand-pump can.

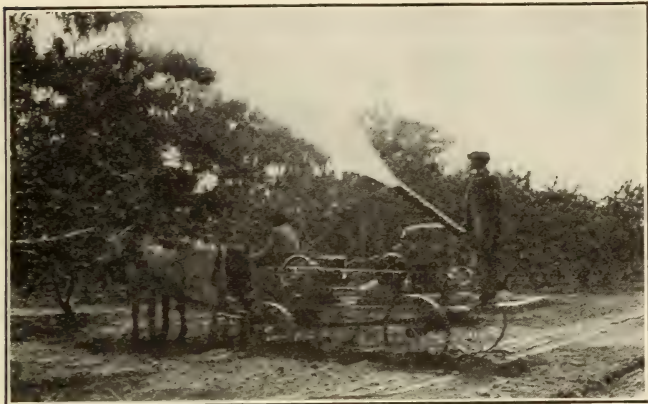
The spraying programme ordinarily resolves itself into two, three or four applications—one while trees are dormant, with lime-sulphur solution, and the others on blossoms and fruit with self-boiled lime-sulphur, or diluted lime-sulphur, with arsenate of lead added, or maybe with Bordeaux and lead. All applications must be guided by careful study.

Borers will attack fruit trees in spite of all we can do, and will kill many trees if left alone. Trees must be gone over several times each year, and should be gone over each April and August. Spraying and painting with lime-sulphur sediment will help in keeping down the numbers of borers.

The table of spraying operations (see preceding page) gives all the information needed to keep your trees in prime condition. The main point is to spray at the RIGHT TIME. (We are indebted to the Maryland State College of Agriculture for this complete table and formulas.)

SPRAYING POINTERS

1. Use a machine of adequate capacity.
2. If a power sprayer is used, consider weight, type of pump, and simplicity of the engine and its gearing to the pump.
3. Valves should be easily accessible and preferably of the ball type. Packing should be easily replaced.
4. Relief valves should be simple and reliable.
5. Propeller agitation is the most satisfactory.
6. Get the best accessories. Cut-offs should be two-way and quick in action.
7. Nozzles should be of the angle type, of large capacity, with a minimum number of parts.
8. Wire-wound hose is cheapest in the end and best for orchard work.
9. Spray to cover every part of the tree or crop.
10. Strain your materials thoroughly.
11. Have adequate water supply, preferably under pressure.



Dusting our 15-year Elberta Peach Orchard

FORMULAS FOR SPRAY MIXTURES

1. CONCENTRATED LIME-SULFUR—Home-Made:

Best stone lime (at least 95% calcium oxide).....	50 lbs.
Sulfur (any kind finely ground, 98% pure).....	100 lbs.
Water	50 gals.

Heat 20 gals. of water in an iron vat or by steam in barrels; add stone lime and sulfur gradually. Vigorous action will take place and cold water should be near at hand to be added gradually, to make a total of about 55 gals. Boil for 1 hour. For dormant spraying, dilute at the rate of 1 to 9. For summer spray, dilute 1 to 40.

Commercial.—Lime-sulfur solution may be purchased from various firms. It should be diluted as above. Soluble oils may be substituted 1 to 15 for dormant spray.

2. SELF-BOILED LIME-SULFUR:

Flowers of sulfur.....	8 lbs.
Stone lime of good quality.....	8 lbs.
Water	50 gals.

Start the lime to slaking with a little water. (Use hot water if lime is slow-acting.) As soon as the lime begins to slake rapidly, add the sulfur and stir continuously, adding just enough water from time to time to form a thin paste and to allow the mixture to boil violently for from three to five minutes. Add cold water to prevent any further action of the lime. Strain at once into spray tank. Add water to make 50 gals. Larger quantities in the same proportion may be made, but greater care will be required to prevent the mixture from becoming too hot, in which case the sulfur will be dissolved and a red scum will form on the surface. This red material will injure the foliage and fruits. When applying this spray, a good agitator is essential. Atomic sulfur, a commercial product, used at the rate of 5 lbs. to 50 gals., may be substituted.

3. BORDEAUX MIXTURE:

Copper sulfate (Blue-stone).....	4 lbs.
Stone lime of good quality	4 lbs.
Water	50 gals.

Dissolve the blue-stone by suspending it in a bag near the surface of a few gallons of water contained in a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake the lime and add several gallons of water so as to make milk of lime. Pour the blue-stone into the spray tank and add enough water to make 20 to 30 gals.; then strain the milk of lime into the barrel, agitating the mixture vigorously. Add water to make 50 gals. Use immediately.

STOCK SOLUTIONS:

Dissolve blue-stone at rate of 1 lb. to 1 gal. water. Slake lime and dilute at rate of 1 lb. to 1 gal. Keep in separate covered containers until ready to make bordeaux according to above formula. Prepared bordeaux, either dry or in paste, or Pyrox may be substituted.

4. ARSENICALS:

Arsenate of lead is the standard stomach poison. It is furnished in both the powder and paste form. The powder is much the easier to use as it can be used dry, as a dust, or combined with liquids. The paste is not easily kept for any length of time because of evaporation, and hence cannot be held over from one season to another as easily as the powder.

Arsenate of lime is effective for truck crops and is about two cents cheaper per pound. Arsenite of zinc is a quick-acting poison, valuable for truck-crop work.



Peach Trees in Nursery Row

All of the above powdered materials should be used at the rate of 1 lb. per 50 gals. of spray for the ordinary insects. Beetles usually require $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 50 gals. Twice as much paste would be required in each case. Any of the poisons may be combined with the spray for diseases.

6. **NICOTINE SPRAYS.**—Nicotine in various forms and under such trade name as Black-Leaf 40, may be purchased from manufacturers, and should be used as directed in the schedule for aphids.

7. **PINE-TAR CREOSOTE EMULSION:**

Pine-tar creosote	1 gal.
Caustic soda	$\frac{2}{3}$ lb.
Water	11 gals.

Dissolve the caustic soda in 1 gal. water in a large vessel; stir in vigorously the creosote, add 11 gals. water to make an 8% solution and strain into spray barrel. Used for woolly aphids.

10. **WORMING PEACH TREES:**

The knife and a flexible wire is still the best method for combating the peach-tree borer. Pull the earth away from the tree crowns one day prior to worming. This allows the tree to dry and shows up the new "castings" or "frass" to good advantage, thus facilitating the finding of the borers. Take out the borers in May, mound up the earth, and worm again in October, leaving the earth level around the tree.

Succeeding with Orchards of Apples and Peaches

By George A. Harrison, Orchard Director

FIRST of all, let me make it perfectly clear that any man with "horse-sense" can succeed with a commercial orchard.

There are no tricks in growing fruit; just simply follow the rules of the game.

Selecting the varieties is the greatest problem to be solved. If you are planting for home use, you want sorts that are hardy and good bearers. If you are planning a commercial orchard, you must insist on these two points and another of equal importance—ability to stand packing and shipping.

Experience and close observation have shown that among the hundreds of varieties of apples and peaches only a few are worth growing for market. Possibly a dozen varieties of apples, and not more than six kinds of peaches, make up the list.

Some of these varieties will be adapted to your section, and these should form the main orchard. In the apple section of this catalogue you will find a table showing the territory where the desirable apples succeed; you can safely depend on this information. Then, too, you should note the varieties that your neighbors are growing, and find out whether the crops are regular and profitable.

In the peach section we put special emphasis on the varieties that are used in the great peach-growing sections of the United States. You can depend on these for the main planting; then use other varieties to suit local markets, as your fancy may dictate.



Preparing Land for Nursery Stock

Planting seems to be next in importance after selecting the varieties. It is not necessary to speak of this at length right here, for the subject has been fully covered in the preceding pages; however, it is of the greatest importance that the land be well drained. The land may be put in good condition by plowing and harrowing in advance of setting the trees, or same can be done immediately after planting; at least that part of the land adjacent to the trees should be so treated.

At the time of planting trees, it is a good plan to fill the hole about three-fourths full of earth and then apply a pound of ground raw bone, well distributed, before completing the filling of the hole. Stable manure is one of the best fertilizers. A liberal application of this on top of the ground about the trees will be very beneficial in promoting quick growth. It should be remembered, however, that in applying coarse manure about trees it should be kept a few inches from the trunk, so that mice will not nest in the manure and possibly girdle the trees. A piece of land where cowpeas have been grown previous to planting is an excellent location for a young orchard.

Cultivation. Of course, the orchardist will run the harrow and drag between the little trees—"horse-sense" will teach this. But why not plant an intercrop between the rows, and thus make the land bear a part of the expenses for the first four or five years? When you cultivate the crop in the early part of the season you are giving the trees just what they need. Cultivation may cease in time to sow a cover-crop of cowpeas and permit the wood to ripen before cold weather comes.

Frankly, I believe that the marketing of the crop of fruit is the essential point in profit-making. You may *grow* good fruit, but if you neglect the packing, or ship it to points where there is a surplus, your profits surely will be reduced.

Fancy apples are most salable when packed in boxes or bushel baskets in summer or early fall, although in some cases it may be necessary to use barrels.

The "Georgia carrier" makes the most practical and useful container for peaches when they are to be shipped a considerable distance. For nearby markets the Jersey half-bushel basket is sometimes used. Many growers use the bushel basket, but we prefer the "Georgia carrier" as a container for our best fruit.

Be sure that only perfect fruit is packed—one imperfect specimen impairs the value of the basket or barrel, and, if too many specimens are defective, the value of the entire shipment will be lessened.

There is no question about your success in fruit-growing if you give it the care and attention a real business deserves. We maintain a "Service Bureau," and at all times are ready to advise you about varieties, care of the trees, packing and other problems, and will be glad to give you the benefit of our experience.

Pruning One-Year Apple Trees after Planting. Leave on all the limbs until spring, and when growth starts, if the tree is a whip, simply cut it off at the height which you desire the head to be. We would prefer this to be not more than 18 inches from the ground. If the tree is more or less branched and the head already formed, prune the side branches with regard to the frame of the future head, leaving sticks 4 to 6 inches in length and cut off the top. We do not advise pruning the branches or cutting back the top until spring for best success.



APPLE TREE PRICES

	Each	10	100	500	1,000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 70	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$225 00	\$400 00
2 to 3 feet.....	80	7 00	60 00	275 00	500 00
3 to 4 feet.....	90	8 00	70 00	325 00	600 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	375 00	700 00
5 to 6 feet.....	1 10	10 00	90 00	425 00	800 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 at the 100 rate; 300 to 599 at the 500 rate; 600 or more at the 1,000 rate. If by parcel post, 5 cents each extra for trees 4 feet or less.

Select Varieties of Apples for Different Apple Growing States

The best orchard combination you can find is permanent apple trees with peach tree fillers. This guarantees fairly quick results and the prospect of large profits.

The following table shows just what apples are best adapted to your section. Whether you grow for home or market, you will find it helpful.

Variety	Sections best adapted to	Marketing period	Commercial	Home use
Baldwin	New Brunswick to Pennsylvania	Nov.-Mar.	Fine	Fine
Ben Davis	Maine to Georgia	Dec.-May	Fair	Poor
Delicious	New Brunswick to Virginia	Nov.-May	Fine	Fine
Duchess	Maine to Georgia	July, Aug.	Fine	Fine
Gano	Maine to Georgia	Dec.-May	Fair	Poor
Gravenstein	New York to Virginia	Aug., Sept.	Good	Fine
Grimes	New Brunswick to Georgia	Aug.-Oct.	Fine	Fine
Jonathan	New York to North Carolina	Oct.-Mar.	Fine	Fine
Maiden Blush	New York to Virginia	Sept., Oct.	Good	Good
McIntosh	New Brunswick to Maryland	Sept.-Jan.	Fine	Fine
Northern Spy	New Brunswick to Pennsylvania	Nov.-Apr.	Good	Good
Northwestern	Maine to West Virginia	Oct.-Apr.	Good	Good
Paragon	Maryland to Georgia	Nov.-Mar.	Good	Good
R. I. Greening	Maine to Pennsylvania	Nov.-Mar.	Good	Good
Rome Beauty	Maine to West Virginia	Nov.-May	Fine	Fair
Stayman				
Winesap	Maine to Georgia	Oct.-May	Best	Best
Wealthy	Western Great Lakes Region	Oct.-Jan.	Good	Good
Williams'	New York to Virginia	July, Aug.	Fine	Fair
Winesap	Maryland to Georgia	Nov.-June	Fine	Fine
Winter				
Banana	Maine to Georgia	Nov.-Apr.	Good	Fair
Yellow				
Newtown	New York to Virginia	Nov.-Aug.	Fair	Fine
Yellow				
Transparent	New Brunswick to Georgia	July, Aug.	Fine	Fine
York				
Imperial	Pennsylvania to North Carolina	Oct.-Jan.	Good	Poor

AT PRICES QUOTED, TREES ARE DELIVERED F. O. B. CARS
BERLIN, MARYLAND



Grow in Clusters. High Cultivation and Grading Necessary.

Yellow Transparent

Ripens extremely early. Skin clear Yellow. Flesh white. The flavor, while slightly acid, is excellent. Size medium to large

This apple is a favorite sort for all growers who are able to dispose of the crop in nearby markets. It bruises readily and must be handled very carefully. For that reason it should not be used if your market necessitates a long carry. In the summer months you will usually find

YELLOW TRANSPARENT FIRST ON THE MARKET

as it ripens early in July, making excellent eating apples, and selling without difficulty. There is almost no competition at this time; Yellow Transparent leads the field, and is eagerly sought for by those people who find their "apple appetites" impatient.

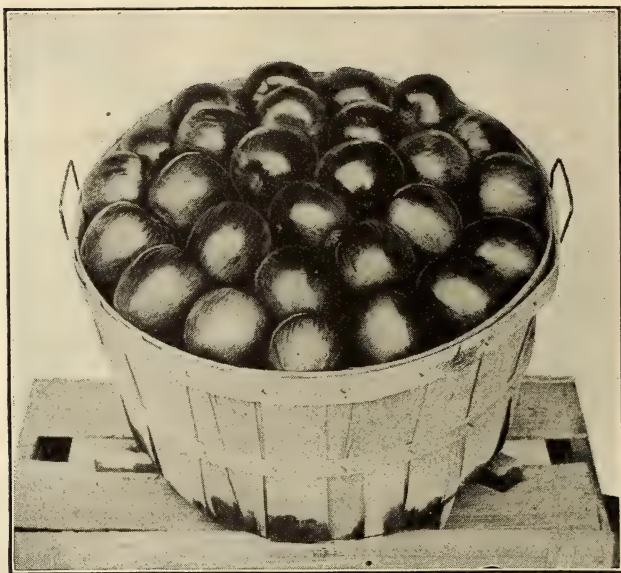
YELLOW TRANSPARENT TREES BEAR EARLY

and produce nearly every season. They are rather dwarf growers, and may be planted a little closer than most other varieties. A fine soil is not necessary, or even desirable, as the trees seem to grow best on rather poor ground, such as hillsides and uplands.

ADAPTABILITY IS AN ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGE

It thrives just as well in the South as it does in the North. Most varieties are particularly well adapted to a certain region, and, while they may be grown elsewhere, are only at their best when grown in the prescribed region. Yellow Transparent is extremely successful in Georgia, and does equally well in Canada.

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, at face value, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.



Two cars of Williams Early Red were shipped from our small orchard; eight-year-old trees

Williams

Very early. Skin a dark, rich red. Flesh white, juicy, slightly tart. Size large

This variety stands head and shoulders above its fellows. It can be placed on the market shortly after Yellow Transparent, and has an advantage of coloring which appeals to many people.

WILLIAMS IS LARGE IN SIZE

and will get customers because of its color and size alone. Incredible as it may seem, there are some people who believe that red is the only color for a good apple. Naturally, they do not purchase summer apples until Williams makes its appearance.

WILLIAMS STANDS SHIPPING WELL

and may be successfully sent long distances, which enables growers of this splendid apple to get top prices from large cities; demand is always brisk, and the residents are able to pay good prices for good fruit.

The region in which this apple is particularly successful extends from New York to Virginia. Many growers plant both Williams and Yellow Transparent, and so consider themselves well fortified against the prejudice of customers and markets.

Unlike the beautiful western apples, which are wonderful to look at but not at all good to eat, Williams gains a trade which calls for it year after year. The taste is there and the juice is there—two things which make it infinitely superior to the “wooden apples” of the western coast.

YOU WON'T WAIT LONG

for Williams to start bearing. It produces apples when quite young, and is not so strongly inclined to “off years” as many other varieties, while the production each year is satisfactory. You can realize the large profits which you could make from a fine red apple marketable in July and August. You can't afford to keep this avenue of profit closed any longer; several acres planted in Williams will repay you many times over.



Oldenburg

Duchess of Oldenburg

*Early. Yellow streaked with red. Flesh white and juicy.
Medium size*

Duchess of Oldenburg has a taste which has made it famous. Although the apple is only of medium size, people who know apples, know that anything better than Duchess is rare. The shape is round, slightly longer than the diameter. It makes a good appearance, and the quality of the fruit will be found surprisingly uniform.

The trees are naturally dwarf growers. The limited space required for roots and branches makes them

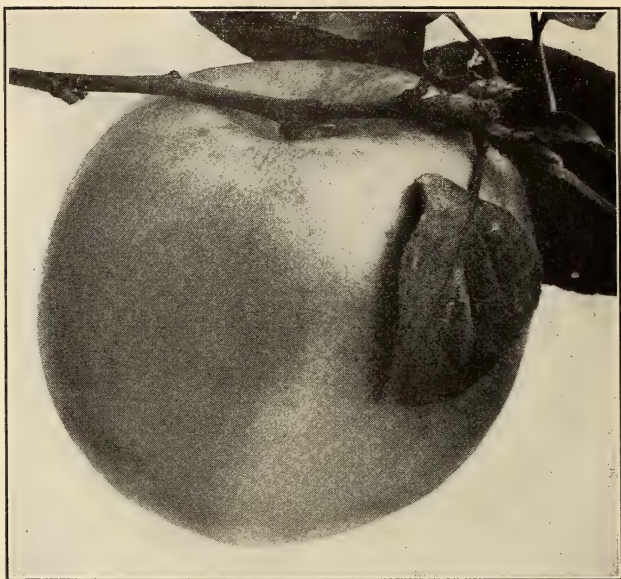
EXCELLENT FOR FILLERS

Naturally, you need not use them for fillers; if you wish to plant them permanently, place them somewhat closer than apple trees of regular growth and they will produce satisfactorily. However, it is always advisable to plant fillers in an orchard if the full benefit of the ground is to be obtained, and we strongly recommend this tree for the purpose. Duchess has long been one of the most important varieties of apples grown north of the Mason and Dixon Line.

A MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE

in addition to its other virtues, is its extreme hardiness. With the exception of a small number, each variety of apples seems to prefer climatic and soil conditions of a certain kind, and a number of varieties are not well adapted to extremely cold winters. Oldenburg will be found quite satisfactory in this respect, as it is one of a few which are able to endure the climate of Iowa, Minnesota and Montana.

At prices quoted in this catalogue, trees, shrubs, or plants are delivered to railroad or express companies at Berlin, without extra charge for packing. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash with order.



Grimes

*Ripens fairly late. Skin golden yellow. Flesh yellow.
Flavor rich and spicy; slightly acid*

Usually known as "Grimes Golden," this apple holds a reputation away ahead of most fall apples because of its appearance and flavor. It is not unusual for Grimes to bring from 50 to 75 cents more per bushel than other apples.

THE FLAVOR IS EXCELLENT

and many people feel about this apple as others do about Golden Bantam corn: "It's worth the difference at any price." The result is that it brings higher prices, which means more money in your pocket.

In the vicinity of Philadelphia, Grimes will be ready for use some time in September, but unless prices are exceptional it should be left on the trees until somewhat later, as the flavor will be considerably improved.

USE GRIMES AS A FILLER

It comes into bearing before most of the permanent trees and will help to bear the orchard expenses before the other trees produce any fruit. Blossoming rather late in the spring, the late frosts seldom do any harm, and the tree is able to set fruit nearly every year.

If the fruit is carefully packed in boxes, instead of barrels, the sale will be greatly increased, as the customer will find the golden color and attractive aroma too tempting to pass by. The smaller package helps the sale, as it is easy to say "Send home a box," whereas if they are packed in a barrel, there is some indecision on the part of the buyer as to just how many apples he needs.

A HOME AND MARKET VARIETY

Grimes has the great advantage of being as good for the home as it is when intended for long shipment. It cannot be surpassed for cooking or table use. The keeping qualities are good; the quality of the fruit will be found unimpaired in January and February. It makes no difference whether you are after a strictly high-class market trade or desire just a few trees for your garden, you should plant Grimes.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES GROW THE FRUIT TREES
THEY SELL



Northwestern Greening

Early fall. Skin greenish yellow. Flesh white, with good flavor.

Size large

Northwestern Greening is an exceedingly hardy apple and will produce good fruit when other varieties have succumbed to climatic hardships. However, it must not be thought that it is planted for that reason alone—its color and taste would guarantee it a place in home and commercial orchards without dependence upon its vigor. When used as a cooking apple it

COOKS EVENLY AND QUICKLY

and has a fine yellow color which renders it remarkably attractive. It has attained a great reputation for long keeping, as a large part of the crop does not reach its best quality before the first of January. Much of the crop will still be sound at the end of winter and some of it

MAY KEEP TILL JUNE

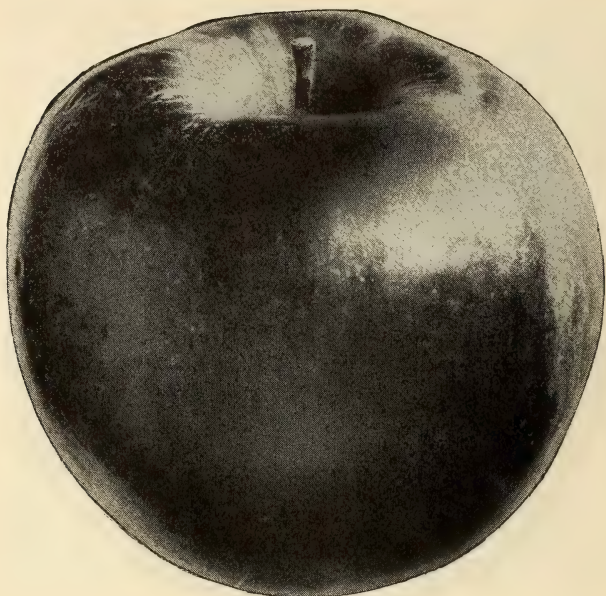
You can easily see how this apple will fatten your pocketbook. The man who offers a fine apple in May and June can demand almost any price he wishes to get. If you offer apples for sale when everyone else has them, prices are sure to be fairly low unless you grow quality apples. With the Northwestern you come into the field before the early summer apples have ripened, and, in many cases, people will believe the fruit imported.

Shape is sometimes irregular, but this irregularity is not so obvious as to make the fruit unsuitable for sale. The long time it may be kept insures a good purchase price, and the fact that it is a good cooking apple makes it doubly desirable.

Trees of this variety will do well from Maine to West Virginia, and are particularly well adapted to the colder regions, while, at the same time, they are productive of excellent fruits in the warmer States. Does not bear very early, but fruits very reliably when it has made a start.

Northwestern Greening answers a demand which exists every winter and spring for a good cooking apple. You can come into this market and make good money if you are able to keep apples, and this one is considered a particularly good keeper.

SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY. TREES WILL BE SHIPPED AT PROPER TIME FOR PLANTING



Jonathan

Late fall. Skin is brilliant red. Flesh white, juicy, and fine grained. Size runs medium to large

Jonathan is well able to hold its name high among the different varieties which ripen at about the same time. Its taste is exceptional; very few apples are able to approach it in this respect, and, in addition, you will find that

JONATHAN STANDS SHIPPING WELL

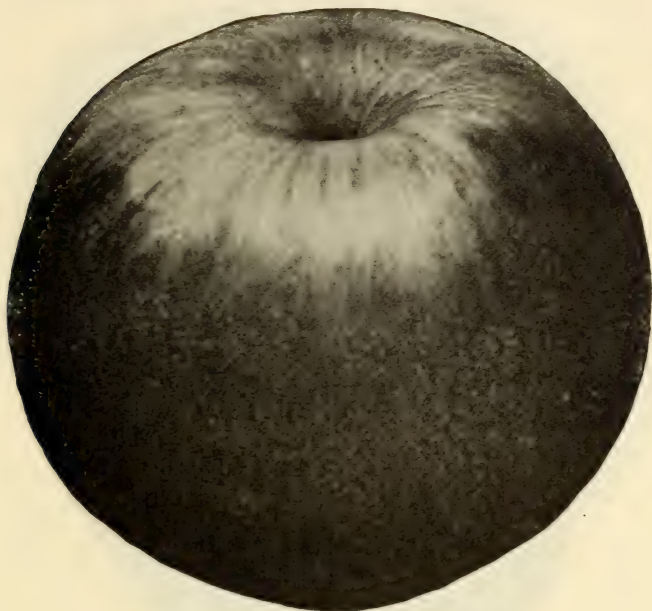
Many apples are excellent to the eye and to the taste, but fail to stand up under the handling which they must get, and therefore do not enjoy real commercial success. Jonathan in this sense is exceptional, for it seems able to stand much handling without ill-effects. The skin is thin, but tough.

KEEPING QUALITIES ARE GOOD

Without much care, Jonathan may be kept until February, or possibly a bit later. When particular care has been paid to the packing and selection of perfect fruits, it will be found a most desirable variety for the holiday season. The deep red skin, which verges upon the purple where it has been tanned by the sun, shows up to advantage in attractive baskets. Perhaps because of its splendid coloring, it makes a special appeal. In any event, it has proven most popular.

TREES ARE LONG LIVED

although they bear fruit quite young. Jonathan is more consistent with its crops from year to year than many other varieties, as it will produce good crops practically every year. We have found Jonathan to be an excellent variety for high Appalachian territory. In the West, Jonathan has long been a standard commercial variety, and it should be equally popular here after it has proven its worth. The soil should be good to obtain the best results. Trees may be planted fairly close, as they do not become very large.



Wealthy

Fall. Skin almost solid red. Flesh white or little stained, juicy and crisp. Size medium

Wealthy requires conditions of soil which are usually found in high districts and mountains. Many men who have wondered what could be done upon a hillside so sloping that crops could not be grown satisfactorily have found the answer in the culture of Wealthy.

TREES ARE VERY HARDY

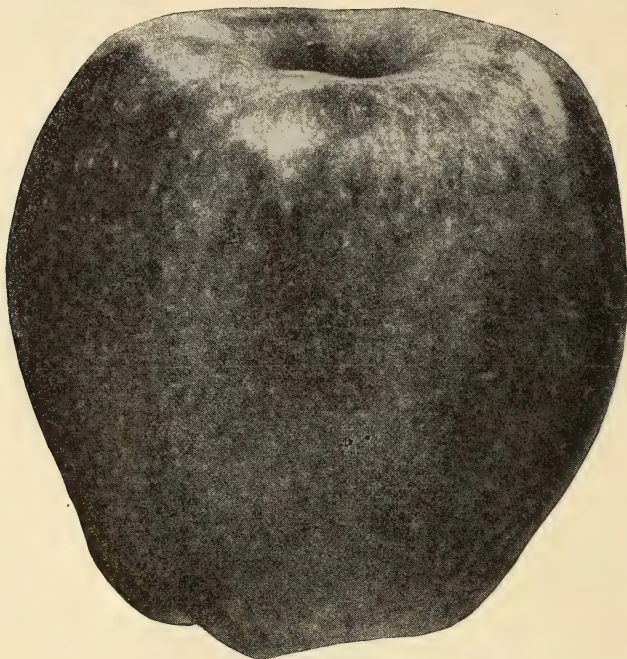
and are well able to stand almost any severity of temperature found in any apple belt. It furnishes a means for the owner of hilly ground to get a good income, and the fruit brings good prices at all times. Even an apple with wonderful taste cannot sell for high prices if it can only be sold when numerous other apples are on the market. Wealthy avoids this difficulty by keeping very well, although it is at its best in December and January.

WEALTHY ENJOYS THREE GOOD POINTS

every one of which would be enough to make it a popular apple. Besides being *hardy*, it is extremely *productive*, and, in addition, has an *excellent taste*. You, as a buyer of fruit trees, are looking not only to the size, shape and taste of the apple, but also wish to be sure that production and hardiness of the trees are satisfactory. The people who buy your fruit care little about the trees; they look only at the apples. Here in this one variety you can get a tree which will endure a severe winter without complaint; a tree which produces large crops every year if conditions are at all suitable; a tree which produces delicious apples for which you can get a high price in December and January.

The striking appearance makes ready sales, and the flavor guarantees that the people who try them will return for more. Fine-looking apples with a poor taste may be readily sold the first time, but each year will make it more difficult for you to market your fruit. Buy trees which furnish you with fruit of taste *and* appearance. Then you can't go wrong.

OUR APPLE TREES ARE BUDDED FROM BEARING ORCHARDS



Delicious

*Winter. Brilliant dark red, shading to yellow at the blossom end.
Flesh white and tender. Large size*

An apple of comparatively recent introduction which has literally taken apple growers by storm. Taking up its good points in comparison with those of the apples previously recognized as standard, you can see that Delicious has taken a great step in advance of the rest.

You may question any one of the virtues which a good apple should have and find Delicious as good, if not better, than any other variety which has been sold almost on the merit of that virtue alone.

IS IT HARDY?

You can take our advice upon this point and rest assured that you'll have no trouble with winter-killing when you plant Delicious. It will grow in as cold regions as any of them.

WHAT ABOUT SIZE AND TASTE?

Size is all that anyone could desire, as it usually runs from large to extra large. The large size and peculiar shape make it a very fast seller.

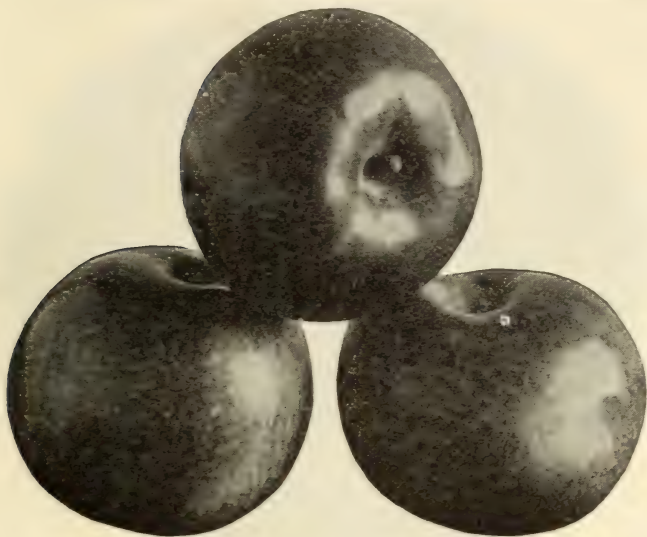
Taste will be found on a par with its other points of advantage. The flavor is rich, slightly subacid, with an individuality which makes the palate call for more. You'll have no trouble with "repeat sales" for this variety.

SHIP WELL?

Delicious ships without bruising. Its large size makes it easy to pack attractively, and the uniformity of size guarantees a good appearance. Your discounts for spoiled fruit will be low indeed.

Delicious is not only a commercial apple, but it is every bit as well adapted to the home grounds. Whether you wish to plant a thousand or if you have room for only one tree, Delicious will give full value.

**SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY. TREES WILL BE SHIPPED AT
PROPER TIME FOR PLANTING**



McIntosh

Winter. Color bright deep red.

Flesh white, with slight pinkish tinge. Medium to large

McIntosh has certain qualities which have served to make it more popular each year. It has the fine flavor that everyone desires, a splendid appearance which sells it on sight, and in addition, it

CAN BE STORED ALMOST A YEAR

which means that, with proper care—and it needs no special attention or conditions of storage—you can have apples for sale or for use about the home almost the year round. McIntosh is slightly acid, mellow, and fit for use from the time of picking until late the following year.

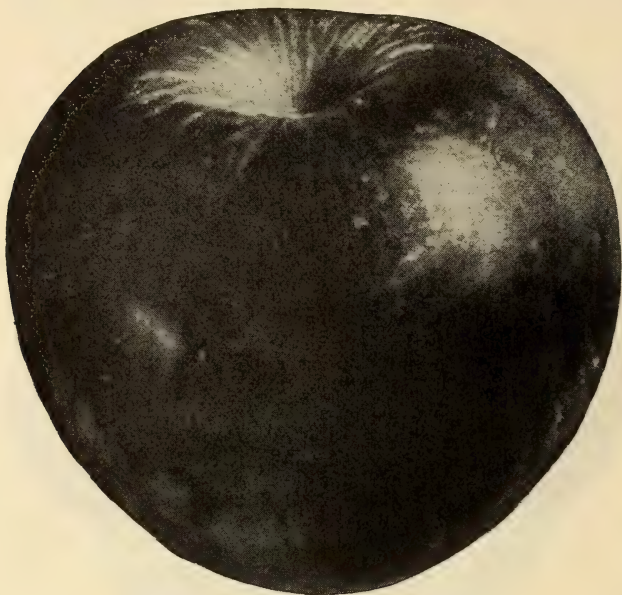
AN EARLY BEARER

You won't be forced to wait many years for results, as McIntosh usually bears very early. The early-bearing varieties are extremely desirable for fillers, and McIntosh is no exception. You can get, possibly, ten or twelve crops from the trees before they have to be removed. It is the only way to keep your ground working all the time, and it means a profit in your pocket which otherwise wouldn't be there.

Many apples which are fine when picked reach the market in such poor condition that it is almost impossible to get a good price for them. Some of this trouble is due to the packing, but sometimes it is due to the shape of the apple. McIntosh packs well, and sells well when packed in boxes, because of its attractive size and color.

This splendid apple may be grown from New Brunswick to Maryland. Growers in New York and Michigan have long grown it for big profits, and in all high and cold territory it has been accepted as one of the greatest profit-makers. Ask any experienced apple grower, if you are unacquainted with the variety, and he will praise it as highly as we do.

At prices quoted in this catalogue trees, shrubs, or plants are delivered to railroad or express companies at Berlin, without extra charge for packing. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash with order.



Stayman Winesap

*Winter. Dark red skin, tinged with yellow. Flesh yellow.
Medium to large*

It really doesn't seem necessary to describe this variety, as the Winesap is known favorably wherever apples are sold. You can find people in every locality who will buy nothing else. Stayman Winesap is larger than the original Winesap and somewhat later. It is also more prolific.

One of the most desirable points about this tree is that it does not require rich soil; in fact, it seems to do best on land that is dry and hard. Many apples will do well on ordinarily good soil, but there are only a few varieties of winter apples which show

A REAL PREFERENCE FOR POOR SOIL

If you have a patch of land which does not produce according to your expectations, and if your land suffers from dry spells which do not permit grain and vegetables to mature, try an acre of Stayman Winesaps. They will convince you that your land has a decided value—but it must be planted to the right crop.

EASTERN GROWERS PLANT IT LARGELY

in the new orchards, and they are men who know what tree value is. They realize that this apple will produce as good results as many others, and do it on poorer ground. Naturally, not so much capital is required for the investment.

With the old Winesap, the fruit tends to decrease in size as the tree ages; with the Stayman it is generally as large and attractive as ever. It is a strong grower, comes into bearing early, and is reasonably certain to produce good crops every year.

STAYMAN WINESAP IS ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

Many varieties of apple trees have a good year and an "off year;" that is, they will give a large crop one year and next season produce very little. While conduct of this sort cannot always be blamed upon the variety, since climate, temperature and other causes enter into the question, yet Stayman Winesap seems to ripen a more uniform crop than many of the others, and letters from our customers inform us that the regularity of crop is remarkable. This is naturally a valuable qualification, and, in part, accounts for the choice of many Eastern orchardists. The taste and appearance tell the rest of the story.



Winesap

Winter. Bright red skin. Flesh yellow. Medium to large

Winesap is one of the best-known varieties in America. It has been planted almost everywhere, but seems to succeed best where the winters are moderately mild. From Southern Pennsylvania or Maryland to Georgia it will be at its best.

Some growers believe that other apples are more practical for orchard purposes, as they think that the taste, appearance and keeping qualities of Winesap can be surpassed by others. Yet *they plant Winesap trees*, and the reason is clear.

WINESAP HAS THE REPUTATION

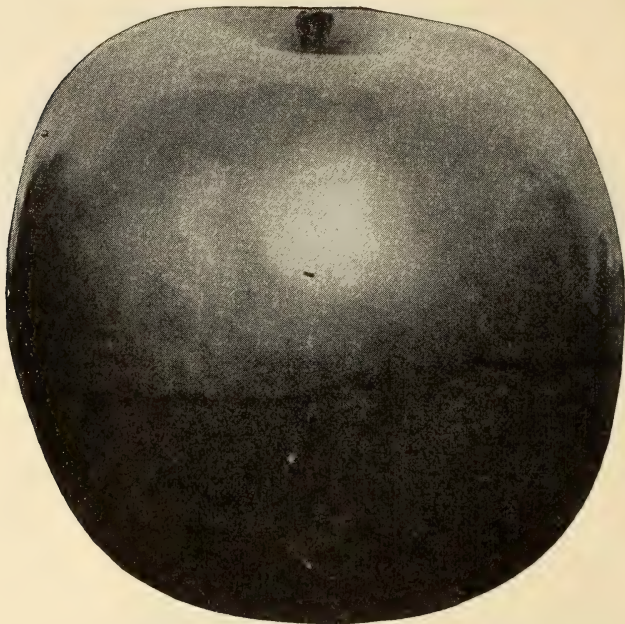
It has been grown and cultivated for the last hundred years, if not more, and the name is familiar to everyone. The name has been so thoroughly stamped upon the minds of the public that the mere sound "Winesap" is sufficient to conjure up the tempting picture of a red, juicy apple, excellent in quality, with a taste that is a taste. It has so long been the standard of quality that it can be sold by the name alone. You can watch any housewife in front of a fruit-stand, and if the dealer says "Winesap" she'll buy nothing else. In other words, they have been so well advertised by enthusiastic users that they are sold without effort. Naturally such an attitude on the part of the customer is reflected by the dealer, and for this reason the market is always good.

WINESAP BEARS REGULARLY

Winesap comes into bearing early, and bears well every year. It is quite hardy, but should not be planted too far north, nor should it be planted in a low, damp location. The tree is vigorous and spreading. It should be well pruned each year, for unless it is well cared for the fruit tends to become smaller as the tree ages.

It is one of the best eating apples, possessing splendid taste, and makes a fine cooking apple. Will keep well in an ordinary cellar. You will have no trouble to market Winesap if you consider commercial plantings, and for the home it is almost ideal.

At PRICES QUOTED, TREES ARE DELIVERED F. O. B. CARS
BERLIN, MARYLAND



York Imperial

Winter. Greenish yellow, overlaid with red stripes.

Flesh juicy, slightly coarse. Medium size

York Imperial (or Johnson's Winter as it is sometimes called) has been planted from the East to the West, and, so far as we have heard, has never failed to give satisfaction.

The shape is chunky and somewhat irregular, which makes it a little difficult to pack, and renders it unsuitable for paring machines, but you'll find many people—lots of them orchardists—planting the York Imperial year after year. There are good reasons for this. First of all,

YORK IMPERIAL KEEPS WELL

and if properly stored will be in good condition late next spring; can be laid away in the ordinary cellar, and, if it is handled right, will be in good shape until late May. Unlike many winter apples, York Imperial can be ripened shortly after picking if not stored to prevent it.

The York Imperial is largely used for export, and has come into fine favor with foreign trade. Shipments abroad are snapped up at good prices.

UNUSUALLY PRODUCTIVE

Other varieties may fail to set fruit and suffer from off years, but York Imperial will bear consistently from year to year. It practically never produces a short crop. The tree-growth is vigorous; does particularly well on stiff-clay soils. Bears only fairly early, and for that reason should be planted with fillers of another variety.

The safe planting area would include the territory between and including Pennsylvania and North Carolina. In New York and New England it does not have the fine color and size which make it so popular in the States farther South.

York Imperial is an excellent commercial variety which will be found very profitable for the orchardist. For the home garden we would prefer any of the other winter apples described on the preceding pages, as they will be found superior for domestic use.

GRAVENSTEIN. Orange-yellow, overlaid with broken stripes of light and dark red. Flesh yellowish. September.

Maiden Blush. Pale yellow, with red cheek. Flesh white, but not particularly high-flavored. Tree an erect grower; free bearer. September to October.

Winter Banana. Yellow with reddish blush. Fruit large or extra large. Firm and desirable for shipping. Trees are very free growers. October to November.

Other Winter Apples

BALDWIN. Bright red. Fruit large, round, with white flesh. Trees are rapid growers and attain a large size, yielding large crops, but do not bear until six or eight years old. We recommend Baldwin highly for Northern Pennsylvania, New York, all of New England, and similar country.

Ben Davis. Red all over. Size medium to large. Flesh white. Tree is strong-growing and very productive. Fruit will keep until late in the season.



Gano.

GANO. Skin bright red. Flesh white. Recommended especially for commercial orchards on account of its fine appearance, keeping quality and productiveness. Size medium to large.

Northern Spy. Bright scarlet, with yellow markings. Flesh juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong, erect grower and free producer. The blooms are produced late in the spring, thus escaping the frosts. The trees are slow in coming to bearing, but the quality of the fruit largely overbalances this difficulty. Fruit keeps until late spring.

PARAGON (Mammoth Black Twig). Skin quite smooth; yellow, covered with deep red. Flesh highly tinged with yellow, sub-acid. Trees are vigorous, healthy, and yield quite freely. In the East it is one of the best commercial varieties. It seems to

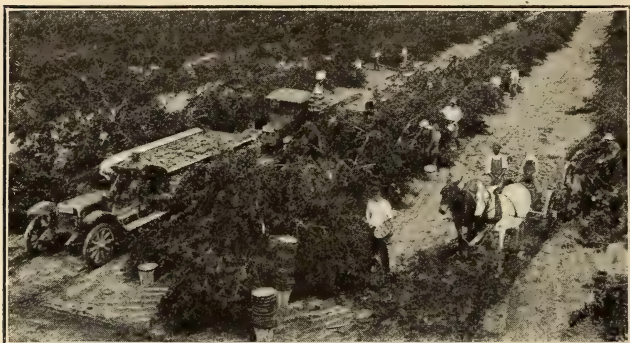
prefer low elevations; that is, an altitude of 400 to 1000 feet.

Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow; somewhat flattened. Flesh clear white, crisp, juicy, and slightly acid. It is one of the three varieties that have been extremely popular and profitable in New England and New York for more than a generation. It is a good variety for market, standing shipping well, and showing up in market to good advantage. Keeps well until March or April.

ROME BEAUTY. Yellow, mottled and striped in varying shades of red. The flavor and the quality of the fruit is way above the average, and its appearance and size are extremely valuable points. In almost any market Rome Beauty sells well and brings good profits. Trees are strong growers, and yield freely nearly every year.

Yellow Newtown (Newtown Pippin). Yellow skin, with pure white flesh. Do best along the eastern coast. November to June.

Crab Apples. Hyslop, Transcendent.



Picking and Hauling Ray Peaches

Producing Fruit Trees That You Can Bank On

By Henry L. Harrison

GOING over the nursery a short time ago, I was attracted by the appearance of a block of apple trees. The block was back from the main road, and so would not be noticed unless some particular thing drew attention to it.

Now, there must be a reason for the quality that was shown in the trees I saw; so I began to call to mind the points that go to make up a *real tree*, knowing that in them I should find the reasons I was looking for.

The first reason is that Harrisons' trees are *budded from bearing orchards*, so there can be no question about the variety, nor about what the small tree may be expected to do. That really means *pedigreed trees*, but we don't call them by that name. The bud-sticks are cut from trees that have produced fruit for several years—not first-year bearers. This is done because we want to know that the parent is worthy of having its characteristic passed on to a second or third generation.

The next point is that Harrisons' Nurseries maintain a test-orchard of peaches, where all the old, familiar varieties are growing and fruiting year after year. The new sorts, too, are planted about as soon as they are introduced, records kept of their growth, fruiting and other items of importance. The same plan, but differing in some ways, is followed with apples and other fruits. Thus we know the merits and disadvantages of every variety, and take steps to increase the one and reduce the other.

The Location of the nurseries is another reason for such good trees. We are only seven miles from the ocean, so the atmosphere is moist in spring and summer when the trees are growing. This same moisture tends to make mild winters; thus the young trees lose no vitality in fighting extreme cold.

The Soil is a loose, sandy loam which is conducive to root-growth, and the trees have a mass of fibers rarely found in trees grown in other sections.

The final reason is *regular and careful cultivation*. During the entire growing season the soil is kept loose by horse-cultivating and hoeing as required. The small trees have to be sprayed, for the bugs that infest big trees get on the little ones, too, and so a spraying machine goes over the blocks as often as needed.

Now, to sum up the story. That block of apple trees took my attention because they were budded right, because they were carefully cultivated and sprayed, and because climate and soil are adapted to tree-growing. And these are the reasons why Harrisons' trees are of such high quality, and why you can depend on them to make good when they are transplanted to your garden or orchard.

Hints on Growing Peaches

By Senator Orlando Harrison

WE started growing peaches as a commercial proposition solely to make our nursery business more efficient. We found it almost impossible to grow trees in a commercial way in the nursery without having an orchard of standard varieties from which to cut buds. Therefore, we planted four different test-orchards, containing 100 varieties, 6 trees of each variety. In a few years these trees began to bear fruit, and then it became a question of disposing of the crop. We soon found that peach-growing on the Peninsula was profitable, and as a result we increased our orchard plantings year by year, until at the present time we have something over 1000 acres in fruit trees, about equally divided between peaches and apples.



Peach Trees—Graded, Ready to Pack and Ship

We find that the white varieties, Carman, Hiley, Ray and Belle of Georgia, do better on light and sandy soil, but the Belle of Georgia must be severely pruned or thinned. We have found the Ray exceedingly profitable when planted on poor, sandy soil; it is a heavy yielder, and has brought us more money than any peach we have had.

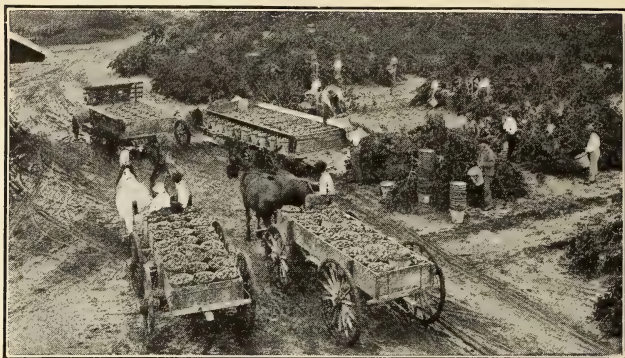
Carman has made considerable money for us, and we have sold many a crop at \$2.50 for a six-gallon carrier f. o. b.; for No. 1's and No. 2's, about a dollar less. Champion is a desirable variety, but it takes a real fruit-grower to get a crop; the variety is rich, excellent quality, but has a thin skin and requires much spraying.

On the young trees we cut back from one-quarter to one-half of the growth the previous year. On trees that are from ten to fifteen years of age we cut out all dead wood and then thin them; sometimes they make only about 4 inches of growth, but we have found this to be satisfactory on old trees.

All that has been said about planting trees in general and about planting apple trees in particular applies to peach-tree planting. The soil must receive treatment which will give the trees sufficient moisture, a valuable plant food, and fine soil in which the roots may be fed. It is important to keep the trees in a thrifty, growing condition, as the fruit is borne only on wood a year old, which means that the new wood grown this year is the productive wood next year.

Orchardists sometimes have to contend with the peach borers, which are soft, yellowish worms with a reddish brown head. You can locate the borer by the dust on the surface of the soil, by blackened spots on the bark, or by the gum that comes from the hole. Remove the earth from the bottom of the base of the trees, then cut around the worm hole with a sharp knife, and if you do not find the worm under the bark, run a wire up and down the hole, which will at once destroy the borer. The trees should be examined twice a year, during April and October, giving particular attention to trees that are under eight years old. The various remedies for leaf insects and fungous diseases which sometimes attack the peach are covered in the spraying table shown on page 9.

In our practice we have found that the regular six-basket carriers are the most practical way of packing and shipping fruit. In this package the peaches ship well, arrive in good order and are so attractive that they bring a good price at even a low market. Another good package is the standard bushel basket, with corrugated cover. Can be easily packed in car three-tier high.



Picking and Hauling Carman Peaches to Packing Sheds

PEACH TREE PRICES

	Each	10	100	500	1,000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00	\$125 00	\$200 00
2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00	40 00	175 00	300 00
3 to 4 feet.....	70	6 00	50 00	225 00	400 00
4 to 5 feet.....	80	7 00	60 00	275 00	500 00
5 to 6 feet.....	90	8 00	70 00	325 00	600 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 at the 100 rate; 300 to 599 at the 500 rate; 600 or more at the 1,000 rate. If by parcel post, 5 cents each extra for trees 4 feet or less.

Carman

Ripens third week in July. Yellowish white skin, with creamy white flesh, slightly tinged with red. Good size. Freestone

Carman is accepted among peach growers as the first reliable peach of the season. To be sure, there are varieties which ripen earlier, but most of them are undersized and clingstone. Carman is grown in nearly all commercial orchards, as the early date of ripening insures good prices.

ALWAYS SELLS READILY

Many people look upon peaches as their favorite fruit, and as Carman comes upon the market before the other varieties are ripe, it holds the field alone. Of course, for early trade of this sort, the fruit should be packed in carriers, as people will wait until the middle of the peach season before buying large quantities of fruit to can and preserve.

CARMAN SHIPS WELL

For a peach to yield real profits to you, it must ship well. There is no advantage in raising peaches of fine texture with beautiful skins if you cannot get them before the ultimate consumer in good condition. For such an early peach, it will be found an excellent shipper, and if picked at the proper time can be sent long distances without injury.

Carman has white flesh, tinted with red near the pit. It is tender, juicy, large-sized, somewhat oval in shape. The skin is creamy white with a red cheek. All told, it makes a most desirable variety when the appearance, taste and shipping qualities are taken into consideration, and it would probably hold its own among the other later peaches. As it is, it has an insuperable advantage in its time of ripening. The successful growers plan to start the season with Carman. When the crop is exhausted, the pickers can begin picking Hiley, and so on through the season, with no rush or hurry at any time.



Hiley

Ripens last of July. Yellowish white skin with deep red cheek. Flesh is white and very juicy. Large size. Freestone

Hiley follows Carman in order of ripening, and will be about ready to pick when Carman is well off the trees. As you are doubtless aware, the best system for orcharding peaches is to plant a number of varieties, so that your picking force can move from one variety to another without undue haste or loss of time. Hiley will fit in this scheme perfectly; the crop ripens evenly on the trees and a considerable portion of it may be easily removed at one picking.

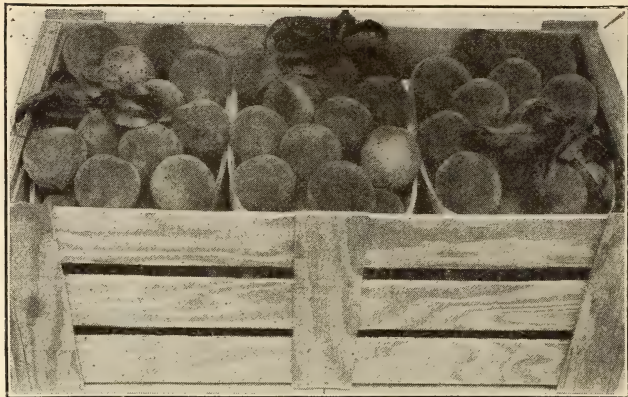
ONE OF THE BEST SHIPPERS

among the early peaches. Hiley will reach the market in good condition, and bring high prices. You may grow fine peaches of the "melt-in-your-mouth" variety, but if you cannot get them to the markets in good shape, your care and attention are all of no account. Peaches should be packed with great care; it is true that most losses in shipping are due to improper methods of packing, but some varieties will spoil in spite of all your efforts, while others will survive hard knocks and rough treatment and come up smiling. Hiley is of the latter sort, and you should have little trouble with low prices for fruit spoiled while in transit.

HILEY IS HARDY

Few peaches are more hardy than Hiley—it will please you in this respect. The tree is large and vigorous, grows almost as fast as Belle, with buds which are seldom affected by chilly snaps in the spring. One of its great points lies in its productiveness; it produces great quantities of easily salable fruit. Comes into bearing the third or fourth year. Equally as good for the home as it is for commercial planting.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES GROW THE FRUIT TREES
THEY SELL
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS



Belle of Georgia is one of the Best White Peaches Grown—Very Prolific

Belle (Belle of Georgia)

Ripens early in August. Color creamy white, with red cheek. Flesh is white with some red near the pit. Size large. Freestone

Belle, for some time, has been recognized as the best all-around white peach on the market. It is easily the best shipping white peach of its season, ranking almost with Elberta in this respect. Because of its many desirable qualities it has become standard in the large commercial orchards, and you can find few growers of any importance who do not have a good block of Belle in their orchards. These men know from experience just what trees pay best.

BELLE PROSPERS NORTH AND SOUTH

Few peaches are as well adapted to different conditions as Belle. Although it originated in the South, and still produces large crops for many Southern orchardists, it has been equally successful in the North. It is, we believe, the best white peach for its time of ripening, and we strongly recommend it as a profitable variety.

It comes upon the market shortly after Hiley has started to drop off, and will keep your pickers busy without a break.

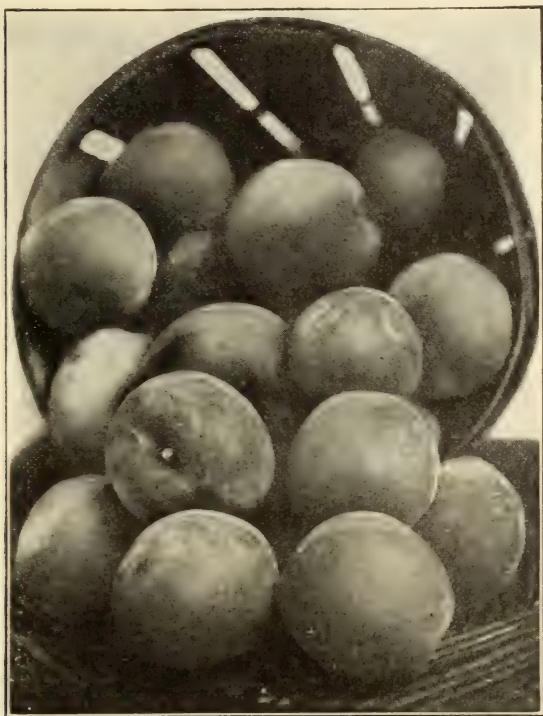
The tree is a strong grower with an open top; very vigorous. Bears heavy crops in three or four years.

GOOD FOR HOME PLANTING

Unlike some varieties of peaches, which are desirable more because of their shipping qualities than of their taste, Belle will be found excellent for home use. As it brings better prices in the large markets because of its size, appearance and taste, you will appreciate those qualities in your home.

If you grow peaches for market purposes, or if you wish several peach trees in the garden plot near your home, you will find Belle probably the best peach for the purpose. To the commercial grower it offers a white peach maturing before Elberta, which ships well and brings good prices. To the man with a home it means big, luscious, white peaches—peaches you can be proud to show your neighbors. There's one best argument for the Belle—eat one, and you'll know immediately what it is.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES GROW THE FRUIT TREES
THEY SELL



Elberta

Ripens middle of August. Yellow skin, with deep red cheek. Flesh is golden yellow, red at the pit, firm and juicy. Size runs from large to extra large. Freestone.

There is no peach so widely known as Elberta. It has been the standard for all other peaches almost since the date of its introduction. As a commercial peach it is without a peer. You would experience real difficulty if you attempted to find a large peach orchard without a block of Elberta.

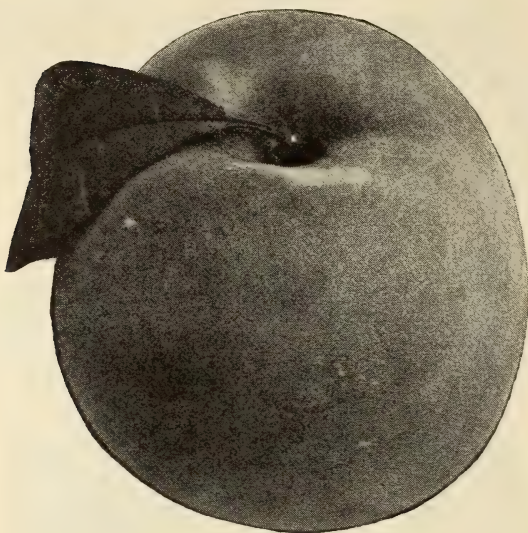
FRUIT IS LARGE

In most localities it will rank as extra large. But its desirability is not based upon the size alone. The coloring of Elberta is practically perfect. The rich yellow skin is almost entirely covered with dark blush upon the sunny side. This appearance and the uniform size serve to sell it almost on sight. The flesh is juicy and tender, yet firm enough to hold its shape well when canned.

THE BEST COMMERCIAL PEACH

It has long been considered by experts the one best peach for growers, because, in addition to the merits mentioned above, it ships well and is comparatively free from rot. This means that it can be picked, boxed and shipped without spoilage, and that on the fruit-stand it will look as though it was picked the same morning. That is the real test of a commercial peach; it should not only grow and look well, but it should have stamina enough to still look its best when it reaches the retail agent.

Elberta may be picked a short time before it is entirely ripe, as it has the faculty of some apples in ripening after it has been picked. Most peaches would rot before ripening, but Elberta will ripen as though it still hung on the tree. Of course, Elberta must not be treated like a winter apple, as no peach will stand it, but at picking-time even a few extra days are a great help.



Ray

Ripens August 10 to 20. Creamy white skin, splotted with deep crimson and yellow. Flesh white and firm. Size large. Freestone

Ray is our own introduction, to which we give our unqualified stamp of approval. It ripens about the same time as Belle of Georgia, perhaps a little later, and seems to be fully as good a peach.

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST PEACHES

You may say that people do not buy peaches to look at, and you're right. If Ray had no other good points, it would sell upon its appearance alone; but in addition to this, it has a most delicious taste. Although the flesh is firm, it is always tender; while Ray peaches are juicy, they will stand a lot of handling. It takes more than a good appearance to sell peaches to the same person more than once. The appearance draws customers; the taste holds them; what better combination could you desire?

A DANDY SHIPPER

Ray can stand about as much handling and keep in good shape as any peach we ever saw. All peaches must be handled pretty tenderly, just because of the luscious qualities which make them so desirable, but Ray seems able to endure more rough treatment than the rest.

Do not think that Ray is a novelty or an experiment! It has been thoroughly tested and is now being grown upon thousands of trees in numerous orchards. In fact, we have planted many thousands of trees ourselves, which shows exactly how much confidence we have in it. When a new peach has been well tried out, the men who first plant it and are able to place it upon the market first are the men who get the large profits. Peach growing is profitable at all times, but when a desirable new sort comes into the market it may sell for a dollar a basket more than the older, well-known varieties.

The white peach is considered by many people more tender than the yellow. Whether this is so or not, the idea is strong enough to make them demand white peaches. We prefer white peaches for table use and yellow peaches for preserving and canning.

OUR PEACH TREES ARE BUDDED FROM BEARING
ORCHARDS



Brackett

Ripens after Elberta. Orange-yellow skin, tinged with carmine. Flesh is deep yellow, highly flavored. Size is large to very large. Freestone.

Some years ago a well-known nursery firm of Georgia discovered a new variety of peach possessing certain points of quality and high fruiting capacity that made it more than usually desirable.

Not only was this new variety tested by the discoverers, but trees were sent to fruit growers in other parts of the country with a request that the newcomer be carefully tested and accurate records kept of its performances. When the reports came in they indicated that the new peach was even better than expected, and the firm felt justified in introducing this new variety under the name of "Brackett."

The American Pomological Society set its stamp of approval on the Brackett and entered the name on the records of the Society. Most Northern nurserymen failed to sense the value of this new variety, but a thorough trial in our orchards convinced us that the Brackett is worthy of general planting.

BRACKETT A THREE-POINT WINNER—IN COLOR, IN SIZE, IN QUALITY

Brackett ripens in our big commercial orchards a few days after Elberta. The fruit is rich yellow, with dark carmine cheek. The size runs fully as large or larger than Elberta, and fruits weighing 5 to 6 ounces are common. Flesh is deep yellow, extremely juicy and is absolutely freestone. In every case the Brackett has proved the equal of Elberta, and in many cases the Georgia growers consider it a more profitable sort. One Southern peach grower claims that Brackett averages 50 cents a bushel higher than other varieties.

We have a limited stock of trees which have been grown with extreme care. This block of Brackett was propagated from buds cut in our own bearing orchards; therefore we know the trees are absolutely true to name. The commercial grower or the home orchardist who plants the Brackett will make no mistake either from the standpoints of production or profit.

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, at face value, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.

5 PER CENT DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH WITH ORDER

GENERAL LIST OF PEACHES

The ripening periods of the different varieties as here indicated are based on our observations at Berlin, Maryland.

CHAMPION. Ripens first of August. Freestone. Fruits creamy white with red cheek.

Ford Late. White; freestone; ripens September 15.

FOX. Ripens middle of September. Skin and flesh white. Freestone. The fruit is of unusually large size, high quality, and in some of the well-known fruit sections it is one of the desirable market sorts.

Francis. Ripens from August 25 to September 1. Skin yellow with white and yellow flesh. A desirable variety to follow Elberta.

Greensboro. Ripens June 15 to July 10. Skin yellow-white with a crimson cheek. Flesh white, of excellent quality, ripening perfectly to the pit. Freestone. In our orchards this has proved to be an exceptionally good variety, and in some of the commercial orchards in our neighborhood is considered an important part of the crop. The fruit is somewhat tender, therefore it requires extra care in shipping.

HALE. Ripens about August 10. Yellow, finely colored; large, round, and of excellent quality. Freestone.

HEATH (White Heath Cling). Ripens from September 1 to 25. Skin and flesh white, with slight tinge of crimson. Cling.

IRON MOUNTAIN. Ripens the last days of August. White skin and flesh. Freestone. This is one of the popular varieties in New York, where many peach-growers depend on it for their main crop. The fruit is large and of high quality. An unusually good grower.

Krummel. Ripens September 10 to 25. Skin yellow, overlaid with crimson blush. Freestone. The fruit is nearly round, quite large. Flesh is fine grained and has a delicious flavor. Krummel grows well in the northern or southern sections.

Mamie Ross. White; freestone; ripens August.

ROCHESTER. Ripens about August 10. Red skin with yellow flesh. Freestone.

Salway. Ripens September 10 to 25. Skin yellow, overlaid with chocolate-red. Freestone. Fruits quite large, of excellent flavor, and in many cases considered one of the desirable sorts for canning and preserving.

Slappey. Ripens July 12 to 25. Skin and flesh yellow. Freestone. One of the finest early varieties; in form, it much resembles Elberta.

Apricots

If by Parcels Post, 5 cents each extra for trees
4 feet or less.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 30	\$12 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 40	13 00

Alexander. Orange-yellow, shaded red. A Russian variety. Unusually large and free bearer.

Superb. Yellow, overlaid with red. Tree quite hardy, vigorous grower, and free producer.

Cherries

It may be said that as a general proposition Sweet Cherries will be most successful on high land and in mountainous districts.



Large Sweet Cherries

while Sour Cherries reach their greatest perfection on lower levels and in lighter soil. In either place it will be well to select, if possible, a light loam, gravel, or similar soil, although cherries will thrive in any place that is not damp. The planter should bear in mind that success with cherries cannot be attained in a place that is not well drained.

Cherry trees do not require any great amount of pruning. It is necessary to cut

back the trees immediately after planting, and to shape the head while the trees are growing; limbs that cross each other should be cut out to let in the sunlight, and, of course, all dead limbs should be removed. It is important to remember that the fruit is borne only on wood that is two or three years old. Cherries are not seriously affected by insects or fungous diseases; the various sprays needed are given in the section devoted to spraying, pages 9 to 11.

Cherries that are properly and attractively packed usually sell for good prices.

	Each	10	100	500	1,000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$1 10	\$10 00	\$90 00	\$425 00	\$800 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 20	11 00	100 00	475 00	900 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 30	12 00	110 00	525 00	1,000 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 40	13 00	120 00	575 00	1,100 00
5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	14 00	130 00	625 00	1,200 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 at the 100 rate; 300 to 599 at the 500 rate; 600 or more at the 1000 rate. If by parcel post, 5 cents each extra for trees 4 feet or less.

Sour Cherries

Montmorency. Ripens in early June. Fruit bright red, with solid, juicy flesh, richly flavored. One of the largest of the sour varieties. The tree is hardy, healthy, and extremely prolific, bearing full crops even in unfavorable seasons.

Richmond (Kentish Virginia). Ripens from middle to latter part of May. Fruit light red, of medium size, and very sour. Every landowner should have a few Richmond trees in his orchard. They seem to be at home in almost every section, are thrifty, healthy, and free bearers. For early market, Richmond is the best.

Sweet Cherries

Bing. Dark brown or black. Good for the home garden.

SPANISH. Ripens early in June. Fruit yellow, quite large, and of good flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, bearing fruit freely.

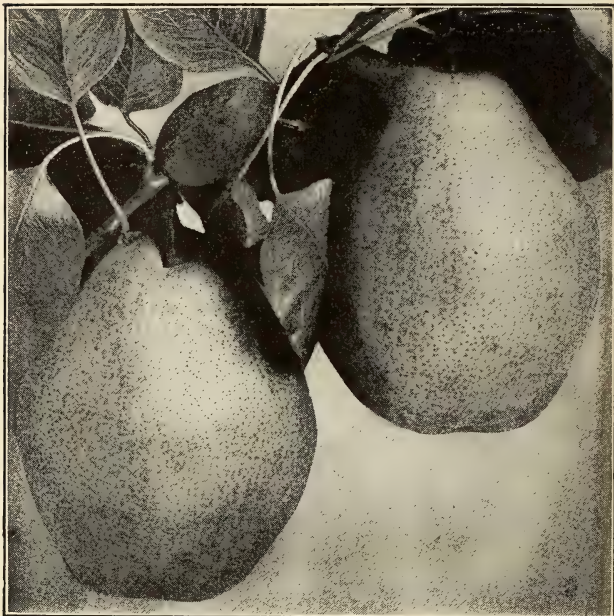
Tartarian. June. Fruit purplish black; tender, juicy flesh of pleasant flavor. The trees are strong-growing, producing immense crops every year. The fruit is extra-large.

Wood. End of June. Fruit light red, larger than most varieties, with rich, sweet flavor; hangs well on the tree. Trees are reasonably strong growers and free bearers.

One-Year Old, Well-Grown Cherry Tree

Harrison-Grown Pear Trees

Fine flavor, reliability, profit, long life of trees, and general goodness make pears a staple fruit. They are good to have in a home-orchard, on a lawn, or about a farm—for home use. They are making money for many men, the income of whose farms is increased considerably by the returns from the pears the owners sell.



As to varieties, Kieffer is *par excellence* the kind for commercial orchards on a large scale, on account of the sure crop, the quantity yielded, and the ability of the fruit to stand handling. Bartlett is not far behind, however. It is a summer pear, of finer quality for eating fresh than Kieffer, but it pays for this in that it is so mellow and tender that it will not stand so much handling.

Anjou, Duchess, and Seckel need no introduction to the majority of planters, and each is suited to a special condition, under which it is unexcelled. A careful selection of sorts will give ripe pears from July to the following May, which should be the aim in a home orchard.

Light or sandy soils are not so good for pears as heavy loams or clay. Pears stand more water than peaches or apples, too, but still should not have wet feet—a requirement that holds good generally in fruit-growing. Always avoid too much tillage, nitrogen, and stable manure—give more potash and phosphoric acid.

Try to get the trees to begin ripening wood and fruit earlier in season than apple trees.

Pear trees should be pruned thoroughly when dormant; rarely is it advisable to do much cutting during the growing season.

PEAR TREE PRICES

	Each	10	100	500	1,000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$1 10	\$10 00	\$90 00	\$425 00	\$800 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 20	11 00	100 00	475 00	900 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 30	12 00	110 00	525 00	1,000 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 40	13 00	120 00	575 00	1,100 00
5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	14 00	130 00	625 00	1,200 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 at the 100 rate; 300 to 599 at the 500 rate; 600 or more at the 1,000 rate. If by parcel post, 5 cents each extra for trees 4 feet or less.



Shipping Kieffer Pears

Kieffer Pear

The great pear for all big Eastern markets

The most profitable sort for the commercial orchardist

Kieffer has proved such a boon to us and everyone who has planted it that we want its merits fully known by those who are contemplating pears either in a commercial way or in the home orchard. Kieffer can be placed on the market in perfect condition, and the top prices of the market can always be secured for it. When allowed to hang upon the trees until in October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. The fruit is large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality; combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly, subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. Large fruit-growers are planting whole orchards of it—90 per cent Kieffer and 10 per cent of other good varieties should be the arrangement in every orchard to secure the pollination necessary for producing large crops from Kieffer. See prices on page 38.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES

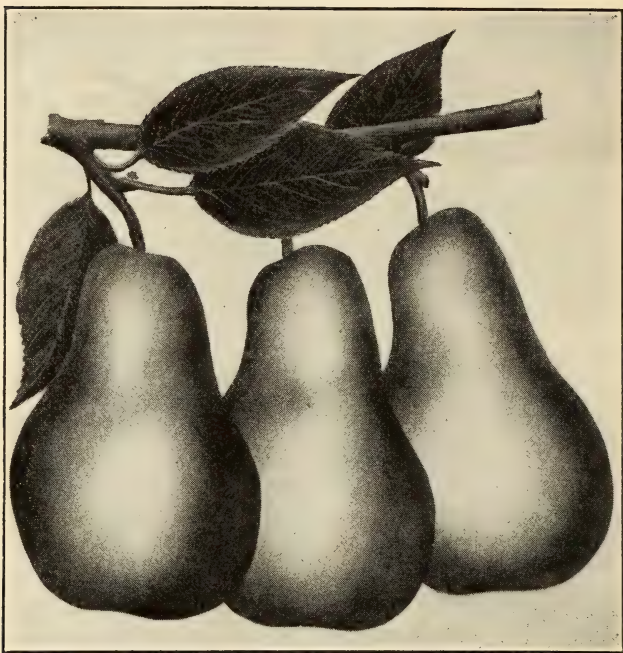
Anjou (Buerre d'Anjou). The fruit is at its best in late October and early November. Color greenish yellow, with clear white flesh. If the fruit is stored in a cool dry place, it will keep until the winter holidays. The tree is a vigorous grower and bears freely, but it does not come into bearing quite as early as some other varieties.

Duchess (Duchess d'Angouleme). Ripens about the middle of October. Fruit is extra large and of exceptional quality. Trees begin to bear when quite small.

Le Conte. Fruit large, with a smooth yellow skin. Flesh white, firm, and juicy. Trees are free-bearing and vigorous in growth; considered a desirable variety to use as a pollenizer for Kieffer.

Seckel. Ripens in late September. Fruits medium in size, but make up for this in quality, as it is, possibly, the finest flavored pear on the market. Particularly valuable for home planting.

Winter Nellis. Ripens mid-October and early November. Fruit dull russet, of medium size, and finely grained.



Bartlett Pear

Summer. A golden-colored pear, with a red cheek on most specimens. Bartlett is extra good for canning

Bartlett mellows and is excellent for eating very early in the fall, yet when picked a week before it is ripe, and properly stored, will keep till late. Flavor delicious and musky; flesh buttery, rich and juicy. One of the finest pears that grows to eat raw. A mingling of the flavor of Bartlett pear and quince gives about the finest taste of any food this world's folks have. Bartlett trees bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts. The trees do especially well with high culture.

Bartlett pears always sell on the market even when other sorts are not in great demand. The fruit is so handsome and appealing that it pays to pack it in fancy containers. Hampers or bushel boxes are best adapted. The fruit ought to be carefully sorted and graded, wrapped in tissue paper, and arranged in the container in practically the same way that you pack apples. Pears are sometimes packed in peach carriers and sell to good advantage. Plain fruit can be sold without wrapping, in small hampers or boxes.

One or two Bartlett pear trees in the city yard will furnish a considerable amount of fruit; a half dozen will supply the family with fresh fruit and a surplus for preserving.

At prices quoted in this catalogue, trees, shrubs, or plants are delivered to railroad or express companies at Berlin, without extra charge for packing. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash with order.

Plums

Plum trees require no more care than pear or peach trees. They are easy to grow, thrive well under ordinary conditions, and can be planted almost anywhere. One of the desirable places for planting plum trees is in a poultry-yard or garden, as the fowls will not harm the trees nor eat the fruit.

ABUNDANCE. Ripens in mid-July. Skin light amber-color, turning to bright cherry-red. Flesh is light yellow and very juicy. One of the best of the Japanese varieties.



Abundance Plums

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 20	\$11 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 30	12 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 40	13 00
5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	14 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 at the 10 rate. If by parcels post, 5 cents extra for trees 4 feet or less.

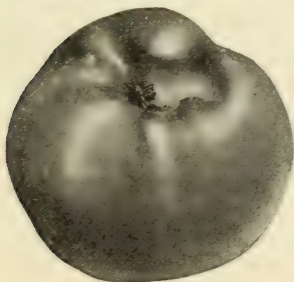
BURBANK. Ripens in late August and early September. Skin nearly red. Flesh deep yellow, sweet, and of a peculiar flavor. A hybrid Japanese variety.

Red June. Ripens about mid-August. Skin vermillion-red. Light yellow flesh. Fruit medium to large, size ranging in quality with the best of the Japanese Plums.

Satsuma. Ripens in early September. Skin purple-red. Flesh dark red. Fruit is globe-shaped, with a sharp point. Tree a free bearer, but should be planted in situations which may be slightly protected by buildings or a windbreak. A desirable addition to the Japanese class.

Italian Prune. One of the best varieties for drying, cooking or dessert.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Ripens in September. Fruit dark purple, of medium size, and highly recommended for preserving. A variety that is one of the best for the North and succeeds well in the South.



Quince.

Quince

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 30	\$12 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 40	13 00

Champion. Orange - yellow. Large, oval fruit. Very extensively cultivated.

Orange. Bright yellow. Nearly round in form and with an exceptionally short neck.

Come to Berlin at any time of the year and see our nurseries. Let us know when you will arrive and an automobile will be at your service

Grapes

Soil seems to make little difference to the success of grape-vines, though it is probable that a heavy clay is better than a sandy soil. Vines live among rocks, on deep hillsides, and on rich bottom lands. They will grow in all parts of the world, north and south, on highlands and on lowlands, and seem to thrive nearly as well in one place as in another. As with most fruits, drainage is essential, and rarely will grape-vines thrive and produce where water stands for any length of time.

Newly planted vines should be mulched heavily with strawy manure for a space of about 2 feet around the roots. Add whatever commercial fertilizer the vines may lack, as indicated in the chapter on feeding plants. For the first season the canes may be tied to stakes or allowed to run on the ground; after that they should be trained on trellises.



Concord and Moore's Early Grapes

Prices for Strong, Selected Vines—

	Each	10	100	500
Concord	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$100 00
Moore's Early	35	3 00	25 00	100 00
Niagara	35	3 00	25 00	100 00
Delaware	35	3 00	25 00	100 00

1 to 4 vines are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 at the 100 rate; 300 to 599 at the 500 rate.

We recommend shipping small lots of Grape-vines by Parcel Post. Should you desire us to ship your vines by Parcel Post, add 2 cents per plant when remitting.

Concord. Ripens in early August. Fruit dark purple, almost black. Bunches of big berries, juicy, sweet, and delicious. Because of its extremely high merit, Concord has become the most popular grape in the country, and, taking the entire grape territory as a whole, more Concordes are now in bearing than any other variety, nor does any other variety seem to succeed over such a wide range of territory in so many different soils. The vines are extremely strong growers and have sufficient vitality to overcome most of the troubles to which grape-vines are subject. The fruit matures early, ships well, and sells well.

Moore's Early. Ripens a little before the Concord. Very deep black, unusually large, and of extra-fine quality. The bunches are medium size, but are held together firmly. They stand handling and shipping unusually well and have an established reputation on all markets. Moore's Early is one of the most profitable varieties.

DELAWARE. Ripens a little later than Concord. Berries are deep red and carried in small, compact bunches; the skin is thin, but quite firm. The flesh is sweet and of the best quality.

NIAGARA. Ripens in late August. Leading white market variety. Bunches of berries large; color greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Bunches and berries large; excellent quality.

Small Fruits for Home Gardens

If you do not have space for an orchard, or even a few apple, peach, or pear trees, surely you ought to provide room for some of the small fruits. Currants, raspberries, and other bush fruits can be grown in out-of-the-way places, and a dozen or twenty-five plants will provide fruit for a medium-sized family.

Currants

40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100

Fay's Prolific. Best of all the red Currants. A great bearer, with long stems. Subacid.

Wilder. Strong grower, quite unusually productive, and of extra-good quality.

Gooseberries

40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100

Downing. One of the old reliable varieties. Fruit is quite large, pale green in color, and of splendid quality. Bushes are vigorous growers.

Houghton. This variety rarely fails to produce a crop every year, and usually the bushes are loaded to the limit. The berries are of medium size, and the plants are extremely hardy and healthy.

Raspberries

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100



St. Regis Raspberries

Cumberland. Ripens about mid-season. Fruit jet-black, unusually large and handsome in appearance. Plants healthy, vigorous, hardy, and productive.

Eureka. One of the earliest varieties. A black berry of good size and especially valuable for early market.

GREGG. A late variety. Berries black, quite large. A desirable sort for canning purposes.

Kansas. Medium early. Fruit black, firm, and among the leaders for general use.

Cuthbert. Late. Fruit medium large in size, deep rich crimson in color. Unquestionably it is the leading red variety, when quality, productivity, and general hardiness is considered.

Come to Berlin at any time of the year and see our nurseries. Let us know when you will arrive and an automobile will be at your service.

RASPBERRIES, continued

Columbian. Color dark red, almost purple. A strong grower, unusually productive, and especially desirable for home use and local markets.

Early King. Probably the earliest red variety. Plants are strong growers and quite productive for so early a sort.

ST. REGIS. Fruit ripens very early, bears extremely heavy crops that sell for fancy prices, being so early; then in summer, until frost, gives fair to good pickings, dependent in part on the season. Extremely hardy and vigorous and free from disease.

Golden Queen. Late. Fruit almost identical with Cuthbert, except that it is a deep yellow. Bushes abundant bearers.

Blackberries

ELDORADO. Berries of enormous size and shiny, jet-black in color. Vines are strong, vigorous, and rarely fail to produce abundant crops.

EARLY HARVEST. A very early berry, ripening from 10 days to two weeks before any other. Bears very full every year. Excellent quality, good size; an extremely valuable berry for early market. Sell at sight at fancy prices.

ICEBERG. Fruits extremely light in color; might be called a "white" blackberry.



Blackberries

Dewberries

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100

Austin. Black berries of large size and excellent flavor are produced in large quantity.

Lucretia. Fruit jet-black and larger than other varieties. By many growers this is considered one of the best of the dewberries, for the plant is a strong grower and bears enormous crops.

Note—If Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries or Dewberries are to be sent by parcel post, add 5 cents each extra.

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, at face value, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.



An attractive packing of Strawberries, like any other fruit, is half the battle for good prices for your product

Strawberries

FOR HOME GARDEN OR MARKET FIELD

Within a radius of 40 miles of Harrisons' Nurseries more strawberries are grown in a commercial way than in any other section of the entire world. When we talk about strawberries and strawberry plants, we feel that we speak with authority and knowledge.

Land intended for strawberries should be put in first-class condition before the plants are set. Plant in the spring. The matted row is the only practical commercial system. The hill system is suitable for gardens, where the plants are for recreation and entertainment rather than for the value of the berries they produce. When planting by the matted-row system, put the plants in rows about 4 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the rows. Let them make runners all summer, and by fall you will have a thick row as wide as you permit the runners to set crowns. North of southern Pennsylvania mulches are necessary to protect plants from cold, as well as to keep the berries out of the dirt, but south of that the straw is not necessary for winter protection.

We strongly recommend shipping small lots of Strawberry plants by Parcel Post. Should you desire us to ship your plants by Parcel Post, add 10 cents per each 100 plants.

	100	250	500	1,000
Aroma. (Per.)	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$3 00	\$6 00
Bubach. (Imp.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
Brandywine. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Big Joe. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Big Late. (Imp.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
Big Valley	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
Campbell's Early. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Chesapeake. (Per.)	1 60	2 95	5 00	10 00
Dr. Burrill. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Excelsior. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Ford	1 60	2 95	5 00	10 00
Gandy. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Glen Mary. (Per.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
Haverland. (Imp.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
Klondyke. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Lucky Boy	4 00	7 00	12 50	25 00
Lupton. (Per.)	1 60	2 95	5 00	10 00

STRAWBERRIES, Continued

	100	250	500	1,000
Matthews. (Per.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
McAlpin. (Per.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
Missionary. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Mitchell's Early. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
New York. (Per.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
Nick Ohmer. (Per.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
Parsons' Beauty. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Premier. (Per.)	1 60	2 95	5 00	10 00
Progressive	1 60	2 95	5 00	10 00
Sample. (Imp.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00
Senator Dunlap. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Sharpless. (Per.)	1 60	2 95	5 00	10 00
Superb	1 60	2 95	5 00	10 00
Tennessee Prolific. (Per.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Warfield. (Imp.)	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00
Wm. Belt. (Per.)	1 30	2 35	4 00	8 00

Ford. One of the new everbearing varieties.

Lucky Boy. One of the new everbearing varieties.

Sharpless. Standard of quality. Berries very large, light colored.

Wm. Belt. Firm, good shipper and long picker.

NOTE.—We ship Strawberry Plants in the spring only.

Everbearing Strawberries

Progressive. Pre-eminently a home-garden berry, although the fruit may be shipped short distances if properly packed. The method of raising these berries is the same as for the other sorts, excepting that for the first season all blossoms that come before the first or middle of July should be cut off. The berries are of medium size, but the plants bear so freely that one forgets the size and is amazed at the quantity; and the supply does not fail until after severe frosts come. The berries are delicious during the whole season. See prices in regular list.

Superb. This variety is well named, and it is often a question whether Superb is not the equal of Progressive. So far as growth is concerned the two are almost identical, but Superb does not bear such great clusters of fruit. Superb seems to be a better variety for the North than the South.

Early Strawberries

Excelsior. Early. Large, firm, high colored, and well shaped. Immensely productive and will replace Mitchell's Early wherever tried. Shape and color like a Wilson; plant is large and robust.

Mitchell's Early. Extra early. Healthy, rampant, many crowns; berries scarlet, rich, mild, acid.

Campbell's Early. This berry has "made a hit" with growers in New Jersey, who say it is productive and profitable.

Premier. Extra early. Fruit large, deep red clear through to the center. Specially recommended for home use and in markets.

Midseason Strawberries

Klondyke. Berries uniform, shapely, rich dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy, and handsome; sell quickly. Plants are tall, compact; stalks strong; leaves light green. Abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect but do not fully fertilize themselves and need other sorts near. The name is suggestive of the results this variety brings—often a gold mine would fall behind this Strawberry in bringing profits. Our best-paying early berry.

Big Valley. Because of its high quality it is recommended as a home garden berry. In size of fruit and general characteristics it is similar to New York.

BUBACH. Large size and handsome color are its most valuable characteristics. Color is a beautiful bright red.



Dr. Burrill Strawberry, solid, luscious—an excellent shipper

STRAWBERRIES, Continued

Dr. Burrill. A delicious variety for desserts and unsurpassed for canning. Fruit quite solid and therefore is a good shipper.

Glen Mary. Strong, upright-growing, large, with dark green foliage. Produces truly remarkable crops when planted in rich ground.

HAVERLAND. A medium-early variety of fine appearance. Berries are medium to large, rich, bright red.

Lupton. A berry that is in favor in northern markets; good size; bright color.

Matthews. Originated in Maryland. Fruit quite large, uniform in size and color, firm, and produced freely.

Missionary. Early. Medium size; good color and fine flavor.

New York. A popular sort for home gardens and nearby markets; large; few seeds; and very sweet.

PARSONS. Berries begin to ripen at mid-season and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild.

Senator Dunlap. A sure-crop variety that is desirable for the home garden and for the commercial grower.

Tennessee. Early. Medium size; long; bright; fine-grained, juicy. For western sections.

Warfield. Early. Rampant grower, with many runners. Berries glossy, dark red, rich, exceedingly juicy, very firm.

Late Strawberries

Gandy. One of the latest of all Strawberries. Not only does it bring the very highest prices, but yields tremendous crops of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired in flavor, texture, color and keeping qualities. Bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for a few days after they are ripe. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, the best kind we have grown.

Aroma. Late. Strong, sturdy plants; abundant crops nearly always, even when weather and soil are unfavorable.

Big Joe. Brilliant red, with bright green calyx; flavor delicious; splendid for table or preserving.

Big Late. Berries are quite large and brilliant red in color. Ship well and arrive in market in good shape.

Brandywine. Late. Strong, upright with erect fruit stems. Abundance large berries; good color, shape, and fine flavor.

Chesapeake. Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm, and without green tips; does best in rich damp land.

McAlpin. A new berry; exceptionally strong grower; an excellent sort for local markets.

Nick Ohmer. Medium to late. Popular sort. Berries beautiful carmine; large, firm; unusually delicious flavor. Long fruit-stems. Fine shipper for fancy trade.

Sample. Late. Large size, excellent quality; bright red, very firm, rich. A standard shipping variety.

Asparagus

The preparation of the bed should be made in a most thorough manner, as it is to last for a number of years. A deep, sandy loam with an abundance of decayed organic matter is the best soil.

Planting is best done in the spring as early as the soil can be worked in good condition. Run furrows with plow and clean out with shovel to a depth of 1 foot. Place well-rotted stable manure thickly in the trench, then just a slight covering with the soil, on top of which place the crowns about 2 feet apart; spread out the roots and cover them very shallow. After the plants start to grow, work the soil to them gradually until it becomes level. The plants should be frequently cultivated and kept clean.

The dead tops should be mown off in the fall and furrows should be thrown on the rows from each side, and the middles cleaned out. This will cause the bed to warm up early in the spring.

If big shoots are wanted you must manure and fertilize heavily, for on the fertility of the soil depends the profit of the crop. Five hundred pounds of kainit to an acre, applied in the fall when bedding, and five hundred pounds of fish or tankage, and five hundred pounds of acid phosphate harrowed in, in the early spring, will answer where commercial fertilizers are used. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and the soil can scarcely be made too rich.

Conover's Colossal. A rapid-growing variety, and often ready for cutting the second year after planting. The stalks are quite tender, highly-flavored, and of extra-fine quality.

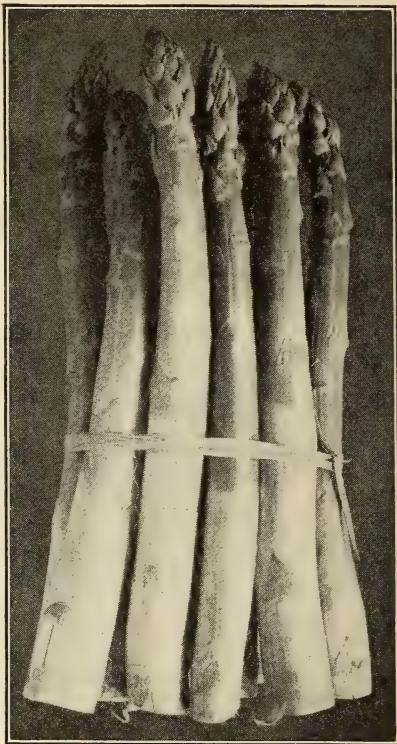
Palmetto. Ten days to two weeks earlier than most other varieties. The stalks vary from dark to light green, are quite large and of exceptionally good quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOT PRICES

	10	100	500	1,000
Palmetto	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$6 00	\$10 00
Conover's	50	2 00	6 00	10 00

5 to 49 crowns are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 crowns are sold at the 100 rate; 300 to 599 are sold at the 500 rate; 600 or more at the 1,000 rate.

Note—If by parcel post add 2 cents per crown extra.



Palmetto Asparagus

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, at face value, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.

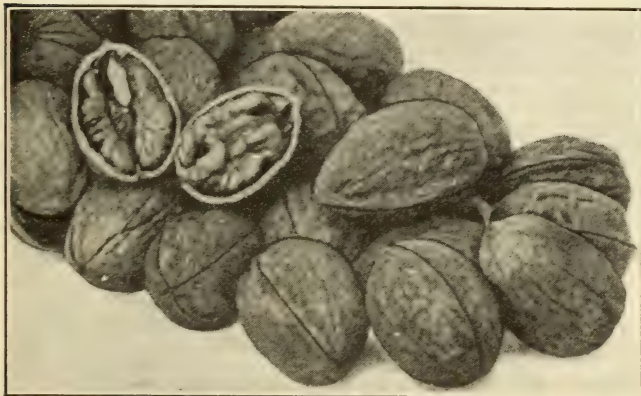


Nut Trees for Shade and Profit

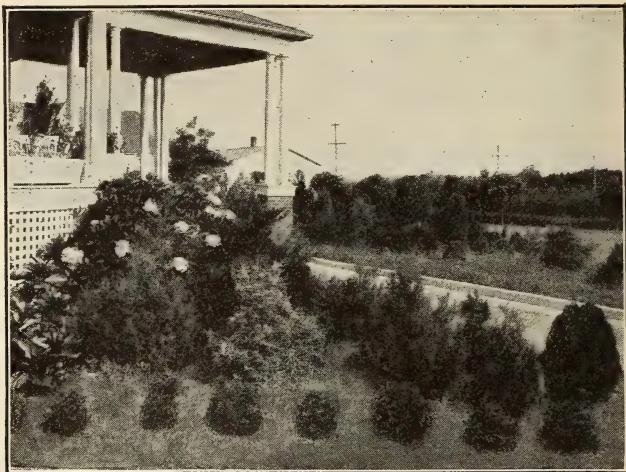
Pecan or walnut trees planted on your home grounds or along the roadside will not only supply grateful shade, but the yearly crop will prove a genuine cash value. The trees are not usually affected by diseases, produce crops with reasonable regularity, and need no attention after they become well established.

	Each	10
BUTTERNUT. 3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
CHESTNUT, American Sweet. 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
PECAN. Seedlings from selected nuts. 4 to 5 feet..	1 00	7 50
5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 feet.....	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 feet.....	2 50	22 50
8 to 10 feet.....	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 feet.....	5 00	45 00
Indiana. 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Busseron. 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Butterick. 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
WALNUT. English. Seedlings from selected nuts. 3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
Mayette. 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Franquette. 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
WALNUT, Black. Seedlings from selected nuts. 4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 00
5 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00
6 to 7 feet.....	1 00	7 50
7 to 8 feet.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Thomas, Black. 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 at the 10 rate.
We do not ship Nut Trees by Parcel Post.



English Walnuts are eagerly sought for almost everywhere.



Planting Assorted Evergreens to Protect the Home and Beautify Grounds.

Own Your Own Home and Beautify Your Surroundings

By G. Hale Harrison

G. Hale Harrison is the chief salesman for our large fruit projects, in which capacity he comes in touch with the markets of the country. Most of our fruit is sold direct to the distributors, although a portion goes through some of the large fruit exchanges.

SOMETHING more than a decade ago a bulletin entitled "Beautifying the Home Grounds" was issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. I cannot refrain from quoting certain paragraphs which appeared therein, and which have a direct bearing on the planting of trees and shrubs on home grounds:

"The appropriate use of trees, shrubs, and vines in the adornment of city, village, suburban or country home grounds gives a charm and beauty which is interesting and pleasing to passers-by as well as to the occupants of the house. Plants are a means of expressing restfulness and beauty; their changing aspect with the succession of the seasons heightens their pleasing effect and relieves monotony.

"In arranging home grounds the aim should be to hide, by means of trees and shrubbery, all objectionable buildings or portions of the place, and also to shut from view all unsightly objects maintained by neighbors. Locate the trees and shrubs so as to allow an uninterrupted line of vision where the outlook is pleasing, and so locate the plantings as to afford the greatest protection from winds and undesirable surroundings consistent with good landscape effects.

"Pleasing effects in shrubbery plantations come from massing sorts so as to produce a normal display every year. Shrubs should be studied not alone from the standpoint of the size, color, and production of bloom, but the time of leafing should also be noted. The color of the leaves during summer as well as in autumn is also important, but most important of all is the time the leaves fall, whether early or late, or whether they remain on all winter."

The whole bulletin is really devoted to showing the advantages of making the outside of a home fully as beautiful as the inside, and to show that a hedge of privet or barberry is far more beautiful than the most elaborate fence ever constructed. It shows, too, the advantage of grouping low-growing evergreens or flowering shrubs around the foundation walls.

Just now, while there seems to be a national effort to persuade people to "own your own home," I believe there should be an added effort made to induce people to plant around their own homes, for no matter how beautiful and dainty the house looks, very much of the attractiveness is lost when evergreens and shrubs are absent. The majority of men, whether in the country or in the city, do not need arguments to convince them that home plantings will improve the looks of their own place and add to their own comfort.

Many people think it takes too much money, too much skill and care to plan the grounds and plan them in proper order. This is an entirely wrong idea. In most cases, a landscape architect will not be needed; almost every home owner can make a reasonably good selection of trees and shrubs that ought to be around places, and the cost of such stock is comparatively slight. The labor of planting amounts to very little, and, taking it all in all, the total expense involved is more than returned in the added value of the property. Of course, one ought to know something about the habits of the trees and shrubs and select those that are adapted to the location of the soil and to the climate. The foundation walls can be screened with low-growing shrubs like the barberry, the spireas, and low-growing evergreens. At the curves, drives, and walks, flowering shrubs in variety may be used to good advantage, or a special variety of evergreens, or even large clumps of peonies and other perennials.

Trees and shrubs that receive proper treatment at time of planting are almost sure to live and thrive. Study and observation, together with planting records, have shown that the planting hints here given make success almost certain.

In preparing the ground for the trees, dig at least 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide. Thoroughly mix the soil you take out, and then you can put about a foot of it back. A recent development is to use a small amount of dynamite in preparing the holes. Run a bar down 30 or 40 inches, and explode a third, a half, or a whole stick at the bottom of the hole. The charge should not throw out the dirt, but heave it.

Start the trees 10 inches deeper than you want them to set. Sprinkle fine dirt in among the roots, and, as you continue to do this, jolt the trees up and down so as to settle the dirt in among the fine roots. As the hole fills up keep packing the dirt. Use a heavy maul and come down on the dirt with all your weight. You cannot get it too tight about the roots. The top inch or two of dirt, however, should be loose to conserve moisture. Trees finally should set just about 2 inches deeper than they did in the nursery.

After planting, you may water the trees liberally. We strongly recommend that you mulch immediately underneath newly planted trees. Hay, cut straw, and buckwheat hulls are good material to use for this. A layer 6 inches thick is not too deep. Such a mulch will keep the ground damp all the time, and will prevent nearly all evaporation. Unless you use this mulch it will be necessary to hoe around the tree every week or so to keep a mulch of dust on the surface to conserve the moisture. The after-treatment is determined easily.

Maple, Schwedler's (*A. Schwedleri*). The rich garb in spring, summer, and fall makes this variety of particular value. When the leaves first put out they show varying shades of purple and crimson, changing to dark green in midsummer, and then in fall assuming tints of brown and red. A most desirable tree for lawn specimens.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	4 00	35 00
1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	5 00	40 00
1¾ to 2 in. cal.....	6 00	50 00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	7 00	60 00

MAPLE, Ash-leaved (*Acer Negundo*). Box Elder.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	2 00	15 00	125 00	1,000 00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	3 00	25 00	175 00	1,500 00
2½ to 3 in. cal.....	4 00	35 00	275 00	2,000 00



Fine specimen Norway Maple, for street and lawn planting.
In the Presbyterian Churchyard, Berlin, Maryland.

Norway Maple. The leaves are typical of the maple family, large and dark green, fading to golden yellow in fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, giving an effect of ruggedness to the entire planting. Branches and foliage are thick and compact growing, and the head, which is round-topped, is carried well above the ground.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$85 00	\$600 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 75	15 00	100 00	800 00
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	2 25	20 00	150 00	1,000 00
1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	3 00	25 00	175 00	1,250 00
1¾ to 2 in. cal.....	4 00	35 00	250 00	1,750 00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	5 50	45 00	350 00	2,500 00
2½ to 3 in. cal.....	7 00	60 00	400 00	3,000 00

Maple, Sugar (*A. saccharum*). A handsome shade tree for street and lawn. The leaves are green in midsummer, but later turn to shades of scarlet and orange, making a beautiful specimen tree from spring until fall. The growth is thick, and the tree develops into a large, stately specimen.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$85 00	\$600 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 75	15 00	100 00	800 00
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	2 25	20 00	150 00	1,000 00
1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	3 00	25 00	175 00	1,250 00
1¾ to 2 in. cal.....	4 00	35 00	250 00	1,750 00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	5 50	45 00	350 00	2,500 00
2½ to 3 in. cal.....	7 00	60 00	400 00	3,000 00

Maple, Silver (*A. dasycarpum*). It is the color of the leaves that gives the name to this popular maple.

The underside of the foliage glistens like silver, while the top is light green. The method of carrying the leaves on the branches seems to make the tree alive with silver and green flashes. The Silver Maple is a rapid grower and a good street and ornamental tree.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$400 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	8 00	70 00	600 00
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	1 50	10 00	90 00	800 00
1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	2 00	15 00	125 00	1,000 00
1¾ to 2 in. cal.....	2 50	20 00	150 00	1,250 00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	3 00	25 00	175 00	1,500 00
2½ to 3 in. cal.....	4 00	35 00	275 00	2,000 00



Pin Oak—One of the most popular and satisfactory of all trees for street and lawn planting

The Oaks

BEAR (*Quercus ilicifolia*). A small tree or a large spreading shrub, rarely attaining a height of 20 feet. Desirable for hillside planting because of its spreading habits.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
10 to 12 feet.....	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet.....	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 feet.....	7 50	

BLACK JACK (*Q. marilandica*). Covered by beautifully colored foliage in autumn. The tree may grow to 40 feet or more in height.

8 to 10 feet.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
10 to 12 feet.....	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet.....	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 feet.....	7 50	

BUR or MOSSY CUP (*Q. macrocarpa*). 8 to 10 feet

8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00
10 to 12 feet.....	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet.....	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 feet.....	7 50	

PIN (*Q. palustris*). 4 to 5 feet.....

4 to 5 feet.....	1 00	7 50
5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 feet.....	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 feet.....	2 50	20 00
8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00

RED (*Q. rubra*). American Red Oak. 5 to 6 feet...

5 to 6 feet...	1 00	9 00
6 to 7 feet.....	1 25	10 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 75	15 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 25	20 00
10 to 12 feet.....	3 00	25 00
12 to 14 feet.....	5 00	40 00
14 to 16 feet.....	7 50	

SCARLET (*Q. coccinea*). 5 to 6 feet.....

5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 feet.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00
10 to 12 feet.....	4 00	35 00

WHITE (*Q. alba*). 8 to 10 feet.....

8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00
10 to 12 feet.....	5 00	40 00

Customer telegraphs four cars shade trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs O. K.

MUNDEN, VA., October 14, 1920.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES, Berlin, Md.

All cars here; everything fine condition; certainly great trees.

JOSEPH P. KNAPP.

Oriental Plane

(*Platanus orientalis*)

A well-known tree; extensively used in street plantings, for which purpose it is particularly well adapted, as it resists dust and smoke. Has a wide, rounded head, and heavy, thick trunk and branches. Its dense foliage makes a desirable shade. The bark has peculiar characteristics in that in the early spring it is extremely dark gray, and during the summer splits and drops off showing the new white bark underneath.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0 90	\$7 50	\$50 00	\$400 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	10 00	75 00	600 00
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	1 50	12 50	100 00	800 00
1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	2 00	17 50	125 00	1,000 00
1¾ to 2 in. cal.....	3 00	25 00	175 00	1,500 00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	3 75	32 50	250 00	2,000 00



Lombardy Poplar

Poplar

Carolina (*Populus carolinensis*). An excellent tree where rapid growth is desired. Its upright growth permits of comparatively close planting, which makes this species of popular use for screens.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
5 to 6 feet.....	35	3 00
6 to 7 feet.....	40	3 50
7 to 8 feet.....	45	4 00
8 to 10 feet.....	60	5 00

Lombardy (*P. nigra*). A tall, spiral-like tree, often attaining a height of 100 feet to 150 feet. It is a rapid grower, distinctly ornamental and beautiful, and is much used for screens and in formal plantings.

	Each	10
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 50	12 50
12 to 14 feet.....	2 00	17 50
14 to 16 feet.....	2 50	

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, at face value, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.

GENERAL LIST

OF DECIDUOUS SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Each	10
ASH, Black (<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>). 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
ASH, Mountain (<i>Sorbus americana</i>). 7 to 8 feet....	1 50	12 50
BEECH, Purple (<i>Fagus atropurpurea</i>). 3 to 4 feet..	90	7 50
4 to 5 feet.....	1 00	8 00
5 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 feet.....	3 00	27 00

CATALPA BUNGEI (Round-headed Catalpa). A variety introduced from China. Quite hardy and effective in formal gardens. In general form it has the outline of standard bay trees.

	Each	10
6-foot stems, 1-year crowns.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
CATALPA SPECIOSA (Indian Bean Tree). 5 to 6 feet	50	4 00
6 to 7 feet.....	60	5 00
7 to 8 feet.....	75	6 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	10 00

ELM, American (*Ulmus americana*). One of the most distinctive of our native trees and attains its most majestic growth in the New England States and along the Atlantic Coast. The wide-spreading, graceful, curved branches grow up in form like the outline of long flowers in tall vases.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
6 to 7 feet.....	75	8 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 feet.....	2 50	20 00

HORSE-CHESTNUT, European (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*).

6 to 7 feet.....	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 feet.....	2 50	20 00
8 to 10 feet.....	3 00	25 00
10 to 12 feet.....	3 50	30 00

HORSE-CHESTNUT, Double White. 4 to 5 feet....

5 to 6 feet.....	1 75	15 00
6 to 7 feet.....	2 00	17 50

LINDEN, American (*Tilia americana*). Commonly known as the bass-wood, and distributed from Canada to Georgia and as far west as the Dakotas. Leaves heart-shaped, densely covering the branches, and therefore making a desirable shade tree. Flowers creamy white, open in early summer.

	Each	10
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet.....	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 feet.....	3 00	25 00
14 to 16 feet.....	3 50	30 00

LINDEN, European (*T. europaea*). 6 to 7 feet.....

7 to 8 feet.....	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 feet.....	1 75	15 00

LOCUST, Honey (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). 8 to 10 feet

10 to 12 feet.....	1 25	10 00
--------------------	------	-------

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping (*Morus alba pendula*). When grafted on standards from 6 to 8 feet high, the long, slender branches droop gracefully to the ground, forming a delightful canopy. The foliage is rather small but curiously lobed.

	Each	10
6-foot stems, 3-year heads.....	\$3 50	\$30 00

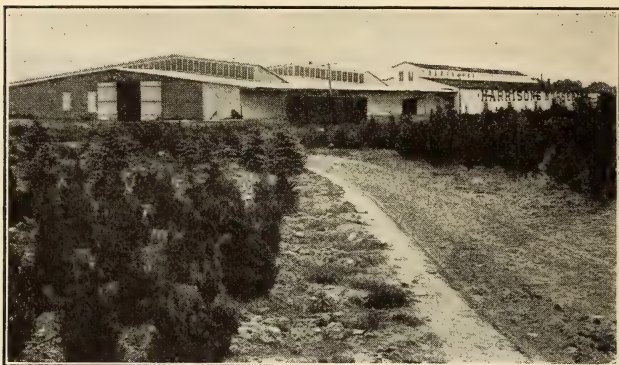
WILLOW, Babylonian Weeping (*Salix babylonica*).

4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
6 to 7 feet.....	75	6 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 50	12 50
12 to 14 feet.....	2 00	17 50

CURL-LEAVED, 4 to 5 feet.....

6 to 7 feet.....	75	6 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 50	12 50
12 to 14 feet.....	2 00	17 50

AT PRICES QUOTED, TREES ARE DELIVERED F. O. B. CARS
BERLIN, MARYLAND



Evergreens in Foreground—Packing Shed

Evergreens for All Places

A small city lot, a larger estate, or the great city park alike call for the use of these beautiful trees. The tall and stately pines, the spreading hemlocks, the sentinel-like junipers, the dense arborvitæ, can be arranged so skilfully that they have the appearance of permanence and solidity, of grace and artistic taste. Without evergreens, our landscapes and home grounds would indeed be bare and forbidding.

A group of evergreens makes the best sort of screen to cut off unsightly scenes; a hedge gives a feeling of privacy and security; while in winter days the dark green foliage makes a bit of color in the winter landscape and the trees become almost like old, familiar friends.

A double row of arborvitæ or spruces, on the windward side, will make the house warmer; will protect the stock from winds and driving snow; will save your garden or orchard from untimely frosts.

Evergreens may be planted during April and the first part of May. At this time of the year they should be given an abundant supply of water when planting. This should be put in the hole after the tree is set and the soil has been well rammed around the tree, and before the hole is filled. Then fill the hole with loose soil, and mulch. A very good time to plant them is during the latter part of August and the first of September, especially if there is plenty of rain.

Evergreens ought to have a good, prepared soil to do their best, and most of them do not thrive in a wet situation. Manure must not come in contact with their roots, but may be used for mulching.

Planting is a very important feature and should be done with utmost care. They should not be planted too deep nor too shallow, as the roots of most evergreens in their natural state are very shallow. After the roots have been well covered with fine soil, with your foot or stamper press the ground very firmly. After the ground has been firmly tramped around the roots, loose soil should be put around the tree until the hole is level. Then mulch them to prevent evaporation.

Evergreen roots can stand but little exposure to the sun and air; therefore, if not ready to plant them when received, they should be heeled-in in the ground at once and given a good drenching of water. If not shipped with a ball of earth, they should be puddled well before heeling-in or planting. Make a puddle of water and soil in a tub, stir until it is the thickness of cream, then dip the roots in this mixture.

Burlaped Roots When the roots of evergreens and shrubs are balled and wrapped with burlap by the nurseryman, we would recommend that the burlap be not removed until the plant is just ready to be placed in the hole; after filling the hole about two-thirds full of good rich soil, water the plant well.

We do not ship Evergreen Trees by Parcel Post. All Evergreens balled and burlaped without extra charge.



Arborvitae

This class of evergreens can readily be distinguished from pines and spruces because of the flattened foliage, which has a tendency to set on edge, particularly with certain varieties. None of the arborvitæ get very large, and all excepting the western are slow growers; this makes them valuable when space is limited and when you want trees that will stay small. The golden colors of some of the varieties, together with their pyramidal form, make them specially adapted for planting as specimens. Arborvitæ makes wonderful hedges and rarely do we find a planting of any size where some variety is not used.

American (*Thuja occidentalis*). While this variety is well adapted for specimens, for massing, and for screens, its most valuable use seems to be in hedge plantings. It grows rapidly during the first three or four years, but after that it develops very slowly, and in twenty or thirty years it seldom attains a height of more than 30 feet. In summer the foliage is bright green above and yellowish beneath; in winter the foliage changes to bronzy hues.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50	250 00
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	37 50	350 00
6 to 7 feet.....	5 00	47 50	
7 to 8 feet.....	6 00	50 00	
8 to 10 feet.....	8 00	75 00	

ELLWANGER'S SIBERIAN (*T. occidentalis* Ellwangeriana).

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50

CHINESE (*Biota orientalis*). The outline of the tree is similar to our native arborvitæ, but the foliage is more delicately cut and in some cases a deeper green.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet—100, \$100.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	37 50
6 to 7 feet.....	5 00	45 00
7 to 8 feet.....	6 00	55 00

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, at face value, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.



Fernlike Arborvitae.

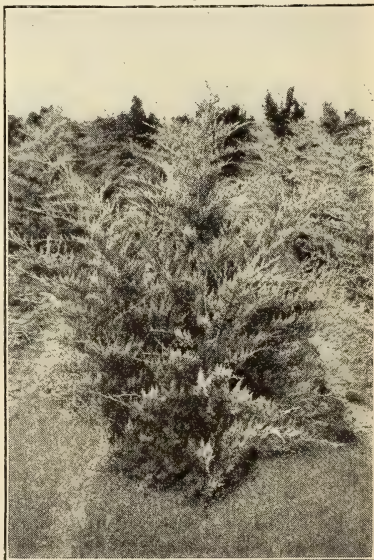
ARBORVITAE, continued

	Each	10
GLOBULAR (<i>T. globosa</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
HOVEY'S GLOBULAR. 3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	25 00
FERNLIKE (<i>T. occidentalis</i>). 3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	37 50
5 to 6 feet.....	5 00	45 00
6 to 7 feet.....	6 00	50 00
PYRAMIDAL (<i>T. pyramidalis</i>). 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	37 50
COMPACT (<i>T. compacta</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50

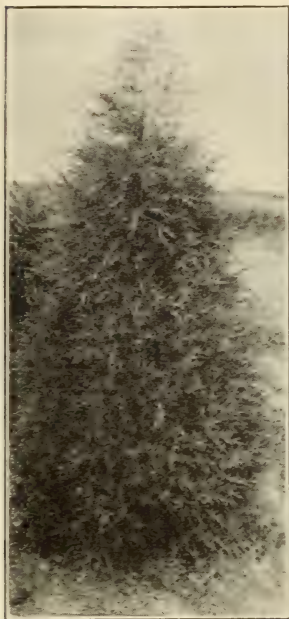
The Cedars

Blue Virginia (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). A variation of the Virginia cedar, but preferable to the parent type. The foliage has the same pungent, fragrant odor

as the old cedar, but the color is a dark bluish green, and is brought out to the best advantage when shown against the background of dark green trees or shrubs. The Blue Virginia makes a splendid specimen tree for lawn plantings, for screens between the house and service yard, or for low wind-breaks. It may not be an overstatement to say that the Blue Virginia is one of the most beautiful forms of the Red Cedars. There are some objections to planting any of the cedars in an apple orchard because of the cedar rust.



Blue Cedar



Red Cedar

Blue Virginia Cedar, cont'd.

There are so many other uses for cedars that one can readily find a place that is a considerable distance from the orchard. During the past few years we have given special attention to growing Cedars at Berlin, and the trees which we now have are thoroughly worthy of being classed as specimens. They have been root-pruned and transplanted, thus forming a large ball of roots.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 feet.....	5 00	45 00

INDIAN (*Cedrus Deodara*). In form this tree is a broad-based pyramid. The bluish green foliage, growing in bunches, is a familiar sight in the South. The cones are from 5 to 6 inches long.

	Each	10
6 to 7 feet.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
7 to 8 feet.....	6 00	55 00
8 to 10 feet.....	7 00	60 00

JAPANESE (*Cryptomeria japonica*). 5 to 6 ft..

6 to 7 feet.....	6 00	55 00
------------------	------	-------

RED (*Juniperus virginiana*). 3 to

4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 feet.....	5 00	45 00

Canadian Hemlock

A mature tree of this species will reach 60 feet in height, and in favored places some specimens grow to 90 or 100 feet. It is a native American tree, growing naturally from Canada to Ala-

bama, forming dense forests of valuable timber. Of course, in the open landscape it takes on its most graceful form, and a well-developed specimen is a most beautiful tree. The main branches grow almost straight from the trunk, drooping gracefully at the ends, giving the entire tree an appearance distinct from other evergreens. The foliage is narrow and feathery, light green when first showing, but changing to deep green. The Canadian hemlock is almost as valuable as the arborvitæ for hedges, screens, and windbreaks. Around house foundations it should be trimmed to make a dense growth.



Canadian Hemlock

2 to 3 feet,	\$2 each,	\$17.50 for 10,	\$150 per 100.
3 to 4 feet,	\$3 each,	\$27.50 for 10,	\$250 per 100.
4 to 5 feet,	\$4 each,	\$37.50 for 10,	\$350 per 100.
5 to 6 feet,	\$5 each,	\$47.50 for 10,	\$450 per 100.



Japanese Plume-like Retinisporas

The Retinisporas

One of the most important uses for this class of evergreens is in foundation plantings, as they seldom grow very tall and will readily lend themselves to clipping. They are also valuable planted at the base of terraces or at the foot of a slope. It is also possible to obtain a most pleasing combination by planting Retinisporas at the border of the lawn or at the edge of tall evergreens, like the pines and spruces. In the summer the foliage in all varieties is a rather light green, but after cold weather comes, it turns to a deep, rich green, a marked contrast to the color of other evergreens. The specimens in our nurseries have been widely spaced and therefore are well developed. They will be carefully dug, balled and burlapped, and securely packed so that they will reach you safely and in a good condition.

We do not ship Retinisporas by Parcel Post.

	Each	10
JAPANESE (<i>Retinispora obtusa</i>). 3 to 4 feet.....	\$3 00	\$27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
RETINISPIRA (<i>R. obtusa magnifica</i>). 3 to 4 feet..	3 00	27 50
DWARF GOLDEN (<i>R. obtusa nana aurea</i>). 12 inches	2 00	17 50
JAPANESE (<i>R. filifera</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
JAPANESE, Pea-fruited (<i>R. pisifera</i>). 2 to 3 feet...	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
JAPANESE, Golden Pea-fruited (<i>R. pisifera aurea</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
JAPANESE, Plume-like (<i>R. plumosa</i>). 3 to 4 feet...	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
JAPANESE, Golden Plume-like (<i>R. plumosa aurea</i>). 3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
JAPANESE, Thread-like (<i>R. pisifera filifera</i>). 3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
SULPHUR-TINTED (<i>R. sulphurea</i>). 18 to 24 inches	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00	27 50
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	35 00
VEITCH'S JAPANESE (<i>R. squarrosa Veitchii</i>), 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00

SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY, TREES WILL BE SHIPPED AT
PROPER TIME FOR PLANTING



Group planting of Evergreens, with Koster Blue Spruce in background.

Spruce

For ornamental plantings and windbreaks, the green spruces are almost indispensable. They are not surpassed by any evergreen in the winter landscape, and in summer make a most charming foil for Koster's blue and Colorado blue. In fact all of the varieties harmonize with the deep coloring of the pines and hemlocks. The spruces are upright growing trees, tapering to a pointed top.

Koster's Blue (*Picea pungens Kosterii*). Without question the handsomest of the blue-foliaged lawn trees. The foliage, borne very densely on the branches, is an intense silver-blue. The tree is a slow grower and has regular, slim branches. All of our trees are grafted from fine-colored specimens and of the rich blue shade that makes the Koster spruce so handsome. Scions are cut from the bluest and most handsome specimens that can be found and are grafted on sturdy seedling roots; this method insures every specimen to be of the true blue color. Seedling blue trees often revert to the green type, but the grafted trees do not disappoint.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 feet.....	8 00	70 00
6 to 7 feet.....	12 00	100 00
7 to 8 feet.....	14 00	

Colorado Blue (*P. pungens glauca*). This variety is hardy and slow-growing, taking a shape that is symmetrical, narrow-pointed, and gracefully tapering toward the top. The foliage is blue and sage-green, and the trees seem at their best when planted in front of dark-colored evergreens.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 feet.....	8 00	60 00
6 to 7 feet, specimens.....	10 00	
7 to 8 feet, specimens.....	12 00	

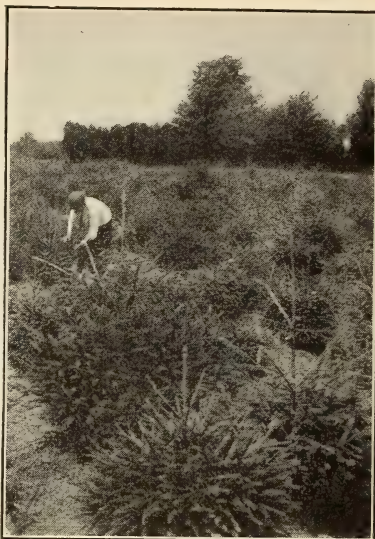
COLORADO GREEN (*P. pungens*). The original form of the Colorado blue spruce, but the foliage of the parent is only occasionally blue; the usual type is a light green. The tree makes a specimen of great beauty and is a strong, hardy grower.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 feet.....	7 00	55 00
6 to 7 feet.....	9 00	
7 to 8 feet.....	10 00	

Norway

(*P. excelsa*). No other variety of the spruces is quite so valuable for hedges, screens, or individual specimens. The foliage is bright green and the branches grow quite closely together, thus forming a seeming mass of solid green color. The trees will grow to about 40 feet in height, are extremely hardy, and when planted on the windward side of buildings, prove one of the best windbreaks, protecting the buildings from cold and making the home more comfortable.

As a hedge, the trees should be clipped widest at the base, allowing the sun to reach all the branches.



Norway Spruce

	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00	\$900 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	17 50	150 00	1,000 00
5 to 6 feet.....	2 50	22 50	200 00	1,500 00
6 to 7 feet.....	3 00	27 50	250 00	2,000 00
7 to 8 feet.....	3 50	32 50	300 00	
8 to 10 feet.....	5 00	45 00		
10 to 12 feet.....	6 00	55 00		

	Each	10
DOUGLAS, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	35 00
6 to 7 feet.....	5 00	40 00
TIGER-TAIL (<i>P. polita</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	25 00
ORIENTAL (<i>P. orientalis</i>). 4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	35 00
WHITE (<i>P. canadensis</i> , or <i>P. alba</i>). 18 to 24 inches	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50

Other Desirable Evergreens

No planting of any sort around the home grounds is more attractive and desirable than evergreens. Some wonderfully fine effects can be made with two or three dozen different sorts, or even two or three dozen of one variety. Even in the smallest yard there are possibilities for grouping, or for foundation plantings. If there is an unsightly bank, a pile of rocks, or even a low spot near your home, they may be made beautiful with a dwarf or trailing juniper and arborvitæ, or with specimens of cypress and pines.

	Each	10
CYPRESS, Glory of Boskoop. 3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	37 50
6 to 7 feet.....	6 00	50 00
FIR, Balsam (<i>Abies balsamea</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
FIR, Cephalonian (<i>A. cephalonica</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
FIR, Noble (<i>A. nobilis</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50

OUR PEACH TREES ARE BUDDED FROM BEARING ORCHARDS

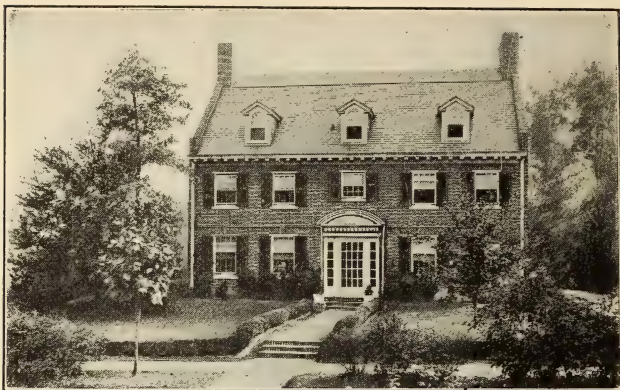


Young group of Harrisons, and Colorado Blue Spruce

OTHER DESIRABLE EVERGREENS, continued

	Each	10
FIR, Nordmann's (<i>A. Nordmanniana</i>). 2 to 3 feet...	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
FIR, White or Concolor (<i>A. concolor</i>). 18 to 24 in...	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
JUNIPER, Chinese Golden (<i>Juniperus chinensis aurea</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50
JUNIPER, Common Golden (<i>J. communis aurea</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50
JUNIPER, Blue Virginia (<i>J. virginiana glauca</i>). 3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 feet.....	5 00	45 00
JUNIPER, Irish (<i>J. communis hibernica</i>). 3 to 4 feet	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 feet.....	6 00	50 00
JUNIPER Pfitzer's (<i>J. chinensis Pfitzeriana</i>). 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	40 00
JUNIPER, Savin (<i>J. Sabina</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
JUNIPER, Schott's (<i>J. Schottii</i>). 3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	40 00
PINE, Austrian (<i>Pinus austriaca</i>). 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 feet.....	3 00	27 50
6 to 7 feet.....	3 50	32 50
7 to 8 feet.....	4 00	37 50
PINE Japanese Umbrella (<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	2 00	17 50
PINE, Scotch (<i>P. sylvestris</i>). 6 to 7 feet.....	3 50	32 50
PINE, White (<i>P. Strobus</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
YEW, English (<i>Taxus baccata</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	25 00
YEW Irish (<i>T. baccata fastigiata</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	20 00
YEW, Irish, Trained. 2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	20 00
YEW, Japanese (<i>T. cuspidata brevifolia</i>). 18 to 24 in.	2 50	22 50

HARRISONS' NURSERIES GROW THE FRUIT TREES
THEY SELL



A Boxwood hedge emphasizes the dignity of a residence

Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs

For the whole year around, the broad-leaved evergreen shrubs are exceedingly handsome, and offer possibilities for decoration during the winter months which cannot possibly be furnished by the deciduous shrubs. They are extremely useful for massing about the house foundations or around the porch, or even for grouping among the large trees. Some of the dwarf varieties can be grown as potted plants and make exceptionally choice porch decorations.

We do not ship Broad-leaved Evergreens by Parcel Post

	Each	10
EUONYMUS , Japanese (<i>Euonymus japonica</i>).		
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
HOLLY , Japanese (<i>Ilex crenata</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
LAUREL , Mountain (<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>). 18 to 24 in.	1 50	10 00
MAHONIA Japanese (<i>Mahonia japonica</i>). 18 to 24 in.	1 50	12 50

Boxwood

Possibly no other shrub has been so much used for marking the boundaries of formal gardens, to outline flower-beds, for low hedges, and for other ornamental purposes. The plants will adapt themselves to almost any situation and climate, and by judicious pruning can be trained to many forms. We consider that our stock of boxwood this year is considerably above the average, the plants having been cultivated and transplanted and are therefore in just the condition to grow rapidly when transplanted to your grounds.

BOXWOOD (DWARF) (*Buxus suffruticosa*). A low-growing variety much used for edgings along walks or beds of shrubbery, and for window-boxes.

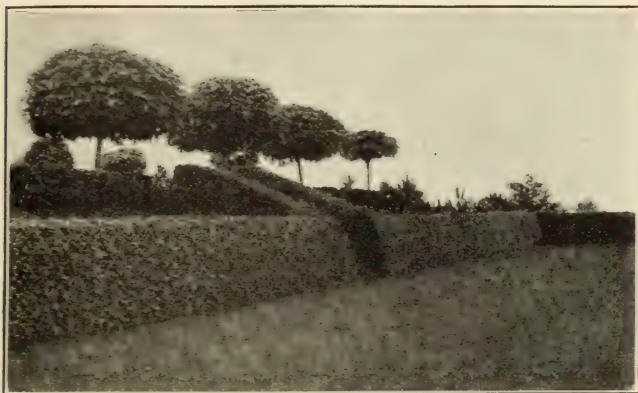
	Each	10
8 inches	\$1 50	\$12 50
12 inches	2 00	17 50
18 inches	3 00	25 00
BUSH (<i>B. sempervirens</i>). 12 inches.....	1 50	12 50
18 inches	2 00	17 50
24 inches	3 00	25 00
30 inches	4 00	35 00

PYRAMIDAL (*B. sempervirens*). Trimmed to pyramidal form. Especially desirable for individual specimens in tubs or on the lawn.

	Each	10
12 inches	\$1 50	\$12 50
18 inches	2 00	17 50
24 inches	3 00	25 00
30 inches	4 00	35 00

GLOBULAR (*B. sempervirens*). Trimmed to globe form and used much the same as the preceding forms.

	Each	10
12 inches	\$1 50	\$12 50
18 inches	2 00	17 50
24 inches	3 00	25 00



California Privet and Catalpa Bungei

California Privet

This is the universal hedge in the East. For live fences at village, town, and country homes it is the very best of all materials. On public grounds of all kinds, in parks and cemeteries, along roads and paths, on factory grounds, and on newly subdivided areas near towns, nothing else can be used in its place, and in this place it is indispensable. California privet is able to stand a temperature of zero without any damage. Ten or 15 degrees below zero do not damage it much, but 20 to 30 below will kill the wood to the ground. This is not so serious as it might be, because the roots throw up a strong growth by the next August.

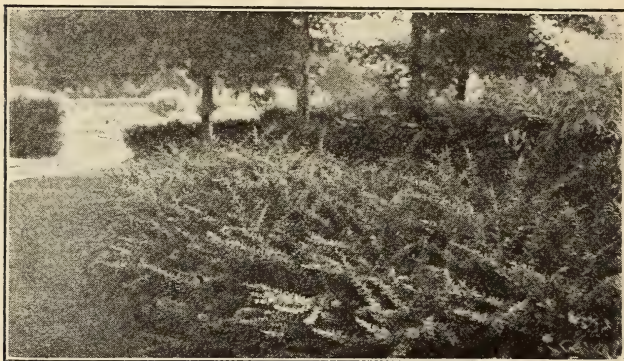
Privet produces wood faster than any other shrub or tree. For a hedge that is thick right down to the ground, you must set the plants close together, anywhere from 6 to 18 inches apart. It is sometimes best to set in a double row, the plants "staggered," a foot apart in each line. Some people use even a triple row. The lines should be about 8 inches apart. This is the way to make the finest hedges, especially when you want them a couple of feet wide and over 3 feet high. A single row of plants will make a beautiful hedge, but it will not be so thick at the bottom, and will require careful trimming to make it as nice. When possible plow or dig a trench 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Don't throw the dirt out; just mix it thoroughly. A horse and harrow or cultivator are the best tools. When you have a fine bed of soil, plow a trench in the middle, and set the plants in dry soil. Water, if you can, after planting. Mulch 6 inches deep with cut-grass or buckwheat hulls right after planting and watering. You can water twice a week and fertilize half a dozen times a season with good results. Cut back to within 3 inches of the ground the first season; then each April cut back again to within 6 inches of the previous year's height. This harsh treatment will force a thick, leafy growth of twigs and branches right from the ground up. By setting the plants 6 inches deeper than they were in the nursery, each one will have half a dozen or more stems coming out of the ground, and this will help greatly in keeping the hedge thick at the bottom. The roots should be "puddled" as soon as you unpack them, and if you do not plant at once, they should be coated with mud again just before you plant.

We do not ship Privet by Parcel Post

	10	100	1,000
CALIFORNIA. 6 to 8 inches.....	\$0 80	\$6 00	\$40 00
8 to 12 inches.....	1 00	8 00	60 00
12 to 18 inches.....	1 20	10 00	80 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 40	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 60	14 00	120 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	16 00	140 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	20 00	180 00

Specimens 3 ft. broad, 4 ft. tall, single plants, \$1.00;
in lots of 10, 90 cts. each.

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, at face value, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.



Barberry makes a splendid hedge. Needs little care, grows round, thick and regular, handsome and good. Certain surroundings are fitted for a plant of this kind when the more formal Privet does not suit.

PRIVET, continued

	10	100
AMoor RIVER. 2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
IBOTA. 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
POLISH. 8 to 12 inches.....	1 00	8 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00

Barberry

Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*). For a low hedge, Thunberg's barberry stands at the top of the list. It is without doubt one of the best of the hedge plants, requiring no attention, and can be pruned or not at the owner's discretion. It is extremely hardy, and even along the Great Lakes it does not winterkill. Along a walk, a driveway, or even as a boundary hedge, barberry can be used to great advantage whether you trim it or permit it to grow as nature intended. If you want a hedge that will give your grounds a really natural effect, use Thunberg's barberry. If it is allowed to grow without pruning or training in any way, it will form a compact mass so dense that even a cat can't get through.

Thunberg's Barberry is not the host for wheat rust, and can safely be planted anywhere.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 inches.....	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$7 00	\$60 00
8 to 12 inches.....	15	1 25	10 00	75 00
12 to 18 inches.....	20	1 70	12 00	100 00
18 to 24 inches.....	30	2 50	17 00	150 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	40	3 50	22 00	200 00
2½ to 3 feet.....	55	5 00	35 00	250 00

PURPLE-LEAVED. The principal characteristic of this variety is the color of the foliage, which is strongly tinted with purple. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each \$6 for 10.

We do not ship Barberry by Parcel Post



Flowering Shrubs

In altogether too many plantings flowering shrubs are thought of solely because of their bloom, but they have a larger place than this in making the home grounds beautiful. Certain classes of shrubs may be used for covering steep banks, for hiding the foundation walls, for separating the service yard from the main lawn, or for a boundary line between your own property and that of your neighbor. Shrubs form a desirable barrier, preventing pedestrians from cutting across corners, offering obstructions to animals, and in all such cases they are far more serviceable than an unsightly fence. Nearly every class of flowering shrubs will remain green from early spring until late fall, and by making careful selections you will be able to have varieties with green foliage during the entire winter. Tall shrubs make good screens and low-growing varieties are suitable for planting in the evergreen border around the porch and at the side of the house to hide the foundation.

The varieties which are here listed include those that, through many years of use in landscape planting, have proved of unusual value. They are adaptable to wide variations in temperature, thriving in the extreme North and in low temperatures, as well as under the milder climatic conditions of the South.

We do not ship Shrubs by Parcel Post

Birch, Cut-Leaf. Deeply cut foliage on gracefully drooping branches. A desirable tall shrub or small tree for lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Blue Spirea (*Caryopteris Mastacanthus*). A flowering shrub introduced from China, with delicate lavender-blue blooms. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia magnifica*). Long spikes of purplish flowers, slightly tinged with red. Plants often die to the ground in winter, but the roots are hardy. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Burning Bush (*Euonymus americanus*). Long, slender branches and bright green leaves. The rich pink fruits are concealed in a scarlet pod. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Carolina Allspice (*Calycanthus floridus*). Shrub growing 4 to 6 feet in height, with sweetly scented, reddish brown flowers in early spring. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Deutzia crenata. A desirable shrub for general planting. Flowers pinkish white, borne in spring, 3 to 5 inches long.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
5 to 6 feet.....	70	6 00

Deutzia, Double White (*D. crenata candidissima*). An upright-growing shrub, with double green foliage. Flowers double, pure white.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
5 to 6 feet.....	70	6 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. Double white flowers, which are slightly tinged with rose, appear in mid-June.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 70	\$6 00
6 to 7 feet.....	80	7 00

Dogwood (*Corpus alba elegantissima*). 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Dogwood, White-flowering (*C. florida*). Our well-known native Dogwood. The large white flowers appear in May before the leaves. Foliage gray-green, turning to crimson in autumn.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 feet.....	3 00	27 50

Dogwood, Red-branched (*C. alba sibirica*). Excellent for planting in a shrub border; bright red bark in late fall and winter.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	17 50

Dogwood, Red Osier (*C. stolonifera*). A native specimen, with slender branches which are tinted with red in the winter. The white fruit remains during the entire season. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Dogwood, Variegated (*C. mas argenteo-marginata*). Similar to the white-flowering Dogwood, but with green-and-white foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Dogwood, Golden-leaved (*C. alba Spaethii*). 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Elder, Fern-leaved (*Sambucus nigra laciniata*). Deeply cut foliage.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
5 to 6 feet.....	70	6 00

Elder, Golden (*S. nigra aurea*). Bright yellow foliage. 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Golden Bell, Drooping (*Forsythia suspensa*). The earliest shrub to bloom. The long branches are covered with showy golden yellow flowers.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	60	5 00

Golden Bell, Fortune's (*F. Fortunei*). The petals of the rich golden yellow flowers are often twisted and curved.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	60	5 00

Golden Bell, Dark Green (*F. viridissima*). A rather erect-growing variety, with dark green foliage and yellow flowers.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	60	5 00

Golden Chain (*Laburnum vulgare*). The "Bean tree" of Europe. A tall shrub or small tree, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes. 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush (*Lonicera Morrowii*). This spreading shrub often grows to 5 feet in height. The pure white blooms, which change to yellow, are borne in early spring. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Hydrangea, Large-flowered (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). From mid-July until late October this shrub is a mass of white blooms, which later change to pink and purple. It is particularly desirable for planting as single specimens on the lawn, for massing in the border, or for hedges or screens. It is particularly adaptable to seashore planting and exposed places where most shrubs fail to thrive. Superb specimens are found in a multitude of places which would show that this hydrangea is one of the most desirable shrubs and will be at home almost anywhere. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. Often called "Snow-ball Hydrangea," or "Hills of Snow." Blooms snowy white and borne in profusion from early June to late September. Prefers a moist, shady position. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Hydrangea and Barberry

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). The insignificant blooms are followed by deep red berries which remain all winter. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Indigo, False (*Amorpha fruticosa*). This shrub will grow from 6 to 10 feet tall. The flowers, which are violet-purple, are borne in drooping clusters. 5 to 6 feet, 70 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Kerria japonica fl.-pl. Brilliant double yellow flowers, borne on extremely vigorous-growing plants. 3 to 4 feet, 70 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Lilac, Common White (*Syringa vulgaris*). 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Lilac, Common Purple. 3 to 4 feet. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Lilac, President Grevy. Delicate shade of blue; flowers double. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Lilac, Ludwig Spaeth. Single flowers; extremely dark crimson-purple. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Mock Orange, Common (*Philadelphus coronarius*). A desirable shrub with creamy white, deliciously fragrant flowers.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	60	5 00

Mock Orange, Golden (*P. coronarius foliis aureis*). Similar to the preceding, with yellow foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Mock Orange, Lemoine's (*P. Lemoinei*). The pure white, fragrant flowers literally cover the branches. 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Gordon's (*P. Gordonianus*). The white flowers which are produced in racemes are later than other varieties. A native of Oregon and Washington.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	60	5 00

Golden Dwarf. Golden tinted foliage; pure white flowers. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Rose of Sharon (*Althra frutex*, or *Hibiscus syriacus*). A tall shrub with upright or slightly spreading branches. The double and single flowers are formed in varying colors. We offer a mixture that will be of great value for hedge planting or massing.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	60	5 00

Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). Frequently grows 6 to 8 feet in height. The bright yellow blooms are borne very profusely.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	60	5 00



Spiraea Vanhouttei

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

- Siberian Pea Shrub** (*Caragana arborescens*). Flowers yellow, borne in clusters in late spring.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | Each | 10 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | \$0 60 | \$5 00 |
| 5 to 6 feet..... | 70 | 6 00 |
- Smoke Tree** (*Rhus Cotinus*). The blooms have a peculiar fluffy aspect, and because of the color, which is pale purple, they give the whole tree the appearance of a cloud of smoke.
- 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- Snowball** (*Viburnum molle*). Foliage is darker green than that of the common arrowwood. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.
- Snowball, Japanese** (*V. plicatum*). Pure white flowers, in clusters like a solid ball, frequently measuring 4 inches across. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.
- Snowberry** (*Symphoricar pos racemosus*). The pinkish or white flowers are followed by white berries which remain nearly all winter. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Spiraea, Anthony Waterer**. Bright rosy crimson flowers in dense clusters. The shrubs will come to bloom all summer if the flower-heads are removed. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Spiraea aurea**. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Spiraea callosa alba** (Fortune's White Spirea). One of the best of the dwarf shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Spiraea opulifolia** (Ninebark). White flowers borne in flat clusters and followed by red fruit. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Spiraea opulifolia aurea**. Similar to the preceding, excepting that the foliage is golden yellow. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Spiraea Thunbergii**. In early spring a well-grown plant looks like a mass of snow because of the pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Spiraea Vanhouttei** (Bridal Wreath). The long branches are densely covered with pure white flowers.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | Each | 10 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 |
- Sweet-scented Shrub**. 2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 00
- Weigela alba**. On opening the flowers are clear white, but change to delicate pink. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Weigela rosea**. Large rose-colored flowers, borne freely in early spring.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | Each | 10 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 |
- Weigela variegata**. Foliage marked with yellow; flowers rose-colored. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Willow, Golden-barked** (*Salix vitellina aurea*). Golden yellow branches, contrasting strongly with the foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Captain Christy Roses

ROSES

Roses thrive best in a medium light, clay soil. Before planting, prepare the soil by spading and thoroughly working over to a depth of about 18 inches, fill in well-rotted stable manure while spading and work it carefully into the soil. After the plants are set, for best results cut all branches back to within 3 or 4 inches of the top of the ground.

We strongly recommend shipping Roses by Parcel Post. Should you desire us to ship Rose Plants by Parcel Post, add 3 cts. per plant when remitting.

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses, 2-Year

80 cts. each, \$7 for 10

Anna de Diesbach. This rose was introduced in 1858 and is well known. It is a beautiful shade of carmine-pink; flowers are large, full, very fragrant, and hardy.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh. rosy center; the blooms are large and last over a long period.

Captain Hayward. Brilliant crimson-carmine; of perfect form; vigorous and free flowering; blooms extra large.

Clio. These large flowers make clusters of globular form; flesh color, with a rosy pink center; vigorous grower.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white; large long buds; perfectly double, often measuring 5 inches across; petals glossy and durable. It is the best white Hybrid Perpetual known and one of the best novelties of recent years.

General Jacqueminot. Bright crimson; large but not full, although very effective; hardy and fragrant. Famous.

Hugh Dickson. Deep crimson, shaded scarlet; large; full; perfect form; petals smooth, slightly cupped and reflex; very fragrant; free and continuous bloomer. One of the best.

Magna Charta. Pink, with shadings of carmine; large, globular; very profuse bloomer; long, stiff stems; foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines.

Margaret Dickson. White with flesh-colored center; petals very large and shell-shaped; fragrant; a vigorous grower; foliage large, dark green.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; large and of excellent form; produced on strong stems; fragrant. Flowers continuously in the open ground.

Paul Neyron. Color transparent pink; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation, often measuring 6 inches across. A free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red, very attractive; flowers of fine form carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant hardy, vigorous, and resists mildew.



La France Roses

Everblooming Hybrid Teas, 2-Year**\$1.00 each, \$9.50 for ten.**

Caroline Testout. Clear, rich pink, finely edged with silvery rose. The blooms are large and handsome.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright scarlet, shading to velvet-crimson; fragrant; free grower and most profuse bloomer; lovely foliage. This variety is especially valuable for bedding purposes.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, shading to lemon. Flowers large, finely formed, borne singly on strong, upright stems; continues beautiful even when fully expanded.

Killarney. Noted for its freedom of bloom and the large size of its intensely fragrant flowers. Buds are large, long, and pointed. Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink.

La France. Probably the best-known Rose in cultivation. Both flowers and buds are of beautiful form and large size; very sweet; color delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink. Starts to bloom when very small and continues until stopped by frost.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. Deep shade of copper-yellow flowers which bloom continuously. Excellent for bedding and massing.

Climbers and Ramblers**80 cts. each, \$7 for 10**

Alberic Barbier. Outer petals creamy white, deepening to canary yellow in center. Leaves bronzy red in spring, changing to dark glossy green. Blooms are borne in large clusters.

American Pillar. Blooms are single, a lovely shade of pink with white centers and pronounced yellow stamens.

Baltimore Belle. Color flesh, variegated carmine, rose, and white. The flowers are borne in large clusters.

Crimson Rambler. A climbing rose of vigorous habit, strong and rapid growth, with beautiful shining foliage, and produces in abundance clusters of brilliant crimson, semi-double flowers. The qualities which make this rose a great favorite are its clustered form, brightness, abundance of bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without losing brilliancy. No other climbing rose is so well suited for verandas, walls, pillars, and fences. It can also be used for massing and bedding if kept trimmed, and for indoor blooming if planted in a pot and kept down to bush form.

Dorothy Perkins. Light pink; flowers are borne profusely in large clusters and are noted for their duration.

Lady Gay. The blooms are large and form loose clusters of a delicate cherry-pink, fading to soft pink. Unexcelled for covering banks, arbors, and fences.

Tausendschon. The flowers are pink when first opening, changing to carmine as they expand. The blooms are borne in large clusters and the individual flower is extremely large.

Baby Ramblers. \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.



Ornament Your Home

For covering unsightly objects, stumps, rocks, etc., vines are always valuable. As porch draperies they keep off the sun and provide a cool, shady place, where it is a comfort to sit. For covering walls of buildings they possess a distinct worth, for they take away the bare appearance and give the mellow effect that is usually produced by age alone.

Vines are needed at every home of any size to finish up the planting and the house. No porch can be entirely comfortable without them, because they both shade and screen. A half-dozen vines cost so little that everyone should have them adding their beauty to the rest of the planting and to the buildings.

We do not ship Vines by Parcel Post

CLEMATIS paniculata. A splendid climber for covering porches and trellises. Flowers snowy white, produced in immense quantities during late summer and autumn. 75c. ea., \$7 for 10.

Clematis Jackmanii. Velvety purple flowers, with a ribbed bar in each sepal. Probably the most popular of the dark-flowered varieties. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Sipho*). Large, heart-shaped leaves and quaint, pipe-shaped, green flowers. 2 to 3 years. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

EUONYMUS radicans variegatus. Foliage green and silvery white. An attractive climbing vine; originally came from Japan. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's (*Lonicera japonica Halliana*). Dark green, dense foliage. Flowers white, changing to yellow. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

IVY, Boston or Japanese (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

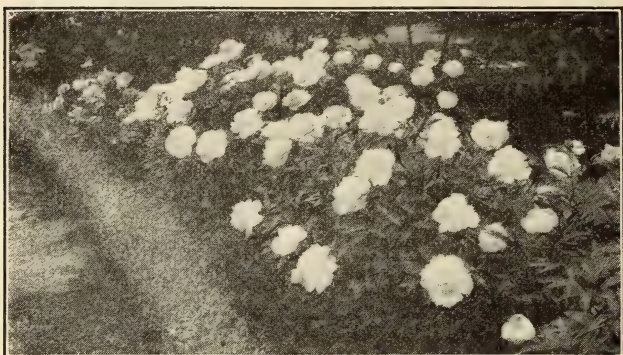
Ivy, English (*Hedera helix*). A superb climber, with lobed leaves of great beauty. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). Large, five-parted, rough leaves; fine for covering walls or trellises. 3 years. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

WISTERIA (*Wisteria chinensis*) One of the best ornamental vines.

Wisteria, Purple. 4 to 5 feet. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Wisteria, White. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



A planting of Baroness Schroeder, or any other Peony, will increase in value and beauty year after year

Peonies

THE PLANTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

The greatest and most valuable use of peonies is in our own home gardens. A single plant is effective when set at a curve in the walk or drive, or grown as a large specimen in the border. A dozen or more plants massed in front of a shrubbery planting will produce a picture not soon forgotten. Plants may be set in front of the hedge which separates your property from that of your neighbors, and you have the shrubbery effect. In public parks peonies are used for masses of color; on private estates they are grown to provide blooms for cutting.

The popularity of the peony is not to be wondered at when we consider that the plant is entirely hardy; that it is at home almost anywhere; that it blooms freely; that the foliage is seldom troubled by insects; and that it remains in good condition from spring to fall. From the latter part of May to the first of July the plants are huge bouquets of brilliant blooms, in size and color rivaling the rose, while many varieties are as deliciously fragrant as the daintiest rosebud.

Some of these points may be found in other perennials, but we believe that the peonies are supreme in possessing all of the features which make a plant indispensable.

Place your orders now for fall shipment—the best time in the year for planting Peonies

We do not ship Peonies by Parcel Post

Class A

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Achille. An erect-growing plant; blooms double, shell-pink at opening, but changing to lilac-white.

Alexandre Dumas. Crown violet-rose, creamy white collar. Fragrant. Midseason.

Dr. Bretonneau. Pale lilac guard petals, with amber-white center petals.

Dr. Caillot. Richly fragrant blooms; color dark Tyrian rose.

Duc de Wellington. Outer petals white, with sulphur center. Free blooming.

Duchesse de Nemours. A magnificent flower, with pure white crown, creamy collar, and free from spots or flecks of other color. Blooms large, full double, and produced freely. Desirable for massing and for cutting. Fragrant.

Edulis superba. Rosy pink, sometimes striped carmine. Very early.

Felix Crousse. A favorite brilliant red peony. Large blooms, typical bomb shape, and quite fragrant.

Plants are strong growers, and bloom freely.

PEONIES, CLASS A, continued

Festiva maxima. Probably the most popular peony in existence. The center is white, with here and there a fleck of crimson. Very large, fragrant. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Francois Ortegat. Deep amaranth-red. Medium height.

Louis Van Houtte. Petals carmine-rose, tipped with silvery tinge. Fragrant.

L'Indispensable. Violet-rose center, shading to lilac at outer edge.

Madame Coste. An early variety; guard and center pink. collar cream-white with crimson spots.

Madame de Verneville. Blush when opening, changes to pure white, with many distinct carmine flecks. Blooms large and full, produced freely, and delicately fragrant.

Plutarch. Deep crimson; stamens golden yellow. Large and showy.

Class B

75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Augustin d'Hour. Blooms freely in midseason; brilliant soldierino-red.

Dorchester. Delicate pink; large and fragrant.

La Tulipe. Blooms large, slightly flattened; lilac-white, crimson stripe on guard.

La Rosiere. Outer petals white, shading to a center of cream; semi-double.

Madame Crousse. A crown-shaped bloom; large; beautiful.

Madame Mechin. Color deep purple-garnet. Blooms mid-season.

Madame Calot. Extra large; delicate pink, shading to darker pink center.

Madame Ducel. Strong-growing plant; many light rose-mauve flowers.

Princess Irene. Flesh-color, center petals sulphur-yellow; general effect, light yellow.

Prince de Talindyke. A tall variety, with dark purple-crimson flowers.

Rubra superba. Late. Blooms large; crimson or deep rosy carmine.

Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. Flowers large and flat; violet-rose, with silvery tips.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Pale pink, with delicate violet splashes; guards nearly white.

Virginie. Lilac-rose outer petals; collar of lighter shade. Fragrant.

Class C

\$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Baroness Schroeder. Wonderful, large, rose-type flower; ivory-white, fading to snowy white as the flower expands; fragrant; profuse bloomer.

Etta. A late-blooming variety; color light hydrangea-pink.

Grandiflora (Richardson). A large, flat, silvery pink, delicately fragrant bloom.

Livingstone. Outer petals lilac-rose, center petals splashed crimson; late.

Mme. Emile Galle. White center, deepening to lilac-white on edges. Extra-good late Peony.

Marie Lemoine. One of the latest. Creamy center, with now and then a carmine tip; outer petals white.

Marie Jacquin. Single and double flowers on same plant. Rosy white, fading to white.

Modeste Guerin. Light red; large, compact, fragrant.

Monsieur Dupont. Midseason; flowers white at center, with crimson splashes.

Peonies, Class D

\$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Albert Crousse. Extra large; waxy white, with rose tinge; fragrant; late.

Asa Gray. Lavender and lilac; large size; fragrant. A very beautiful flower.

James Kelway. Extremely large flowers of waxy white, with a light lemon touch.

Mademoiselle Rosseau. Large flower; white, with minute rosy dots.

Marguerite Gerard. Pale peach-pink, with crimson splashes; large, compact.

Mme. Emile Lemoine. Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms in midseason.

Class E

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Some excellent varieties whose names have been lost. They are free-flowering sorts and are especially recommended for landscape planting. We have two colors, **Red** and **Pink**.



Irises of Rainbow Hues

We do not ship Iris Plants by Parcel Post

We have a large block of Irises which were grown solely for the purpose of selling in collections as mixed sorts. The plants were propagated from some of the most popular named varieties and, of course, bear all of the desirable characteristics of the parents. We do not, however, ship these Irises labeled, but rather make up an assortment without name, assuring you, however, that the plants are strong, field-grown clumps, and that the flowers will be equal to the named sorts for which you pay a much higher price. In all probability we will not be able to make this special offer another season, so we advise our friends who desire Irises for mass planting, to make their reservations this fall. Flowering clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, our selection.



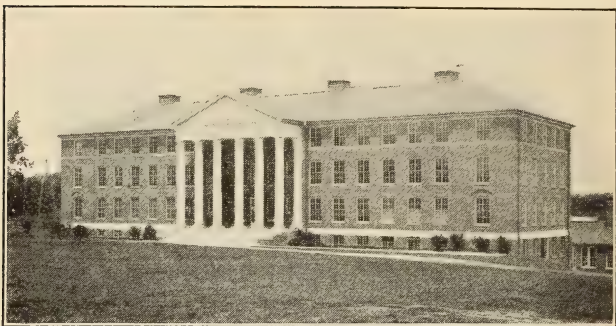
Cactus Dahlia

Dahlias in Mixture

From time to time we have grown most of the new introductions in Dahlias, and also have cultivated the reliable old standard sorts. We have never catalogued Dahlias, preferring to use them as a matter of information and record; but this season the quantity has grown so large that we feel perfectly justified in offering them to our customers. We are not prepared to send them out under their correct variety name, but rather as an assortment of some of the choicest specimens of Show, Fancy, Cactus and Pompon classes, in their varying shades and color. We offer our own selection of extra large tubers at 25 cts. each. \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Harrisons' 20-Mule team pulling tree digger that is cutting under Norway Maples and Oriental Planes



AGRICULTURE BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

A. F. Woods, Ph.D., President.

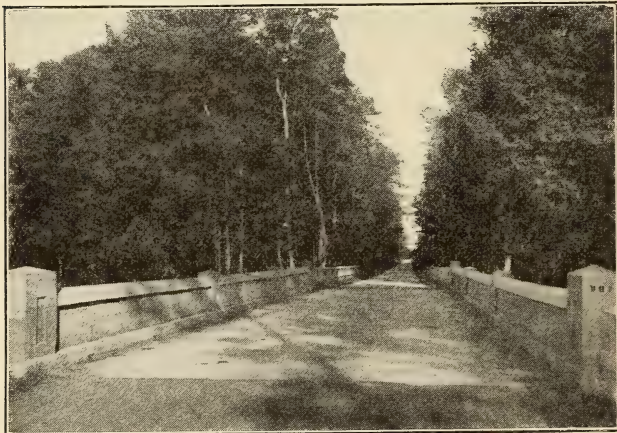
Over 400 boys attend this school. Senator Orlando Harrison introduced the bill and helped secure the appropriation for this building in 1916 to aid the boys to secure a better education to fit them for Farming and Fruit Growing. This University ranks with any Agriculture College in the country, and it was one of the first to be established. Maryland has millions invested in her State and County Schools, and is making rapid improvements.

IT WAS A GOOD INVESTMENT.

CHURCHES

We have in the United States millions invested in churches—228,000 churches; 192,000 ministers; 195,000 Sunday School teachers; 42,000,000 members.

THE PEOPLE HAVE INVESTED WELL.



GOOD ROADS

Maryland has invested over \$31,000,000 in improved roads and bridges, and appropriated \$1,600,000 for 1920 and the same amount for 1921. The Federal Government and the Counties of the State put up an equal amount annually. It costs \$1,600,000 annually to maintain them. This is paid by the Automobile and Truck licenses. Baltimore City has been made the hub of the State Roads. Senator Orlando Harrison was chairman of the Roads and Highways Committee in the Maryland Senate, Session 1920, and has been a member of this committee for several years.

THE STATE HAS INVESTED WISELY.



OCEAN CITY BRIDGE

Built by the State Roads Commission across the Synepuxent Bay by the efforts of the members of the Legislature of Worcester County, session 1916. It means safety to the people. Maryland's only seashore resort. Eight miles from Berlin.

INLET NEAR OCEAN CITY

In 1906 the State of Maryland appropriated \$2500 and the people of Worcester County paid in \$7500 and cut an inlet from the Synepuxent Bay to the Ocean to make oyster, clam and fish culture more profitable. Bay was diked and inlet cut and closed in 30 days. Since the bay was partially dammed at Ocean City and the bridge built the storm in January, 1920, opened a new inlet. It is now 200 yards wide and 10 to 20 feet in depth, and promises good prospects for oysters, clams and fish. The sea fishermen now use this inlet to go to sea from the bay.



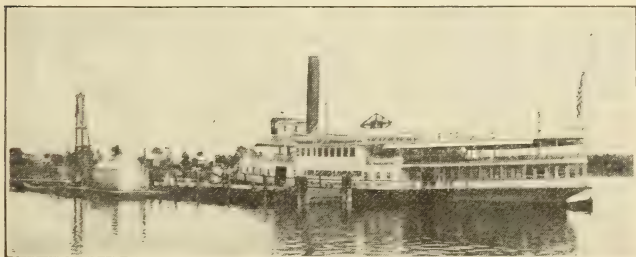
Railroad Station at Berlin, Md.

CLOSER CONNECTIONS

People have for years desired closer connections between the Eastern Shore and the Western Shore to make easier, quicker and more economical the travel across the Chesapeake Bay, to connect Baltimore city and Washington city with our summer resort. The State has aided in establishing a ferry from Annapolis to Claiborne to accommodate the autoists and trucks and passengers.

LOVE POINT FERRY

Another ferry near Baltimore from Rock Hall to Love Point. Both connect with *Maryland's improved roads.* The Baltimore & Chesapeake Railroad Co. runs a passenger boat from Baltimore to Claiborne that will take you to Berlin.



Claiborne-Annapolis Ferry, Inc.

Terms on Which Trees Are Sold

Important—Please Read Carefully

Cash must accompany all orders amounting to \$100 or less. A cash discount of 5 per cent will be allowed on the total amount.

Large orders will be shipped C. O. D., providing 25 per cent of the total amount of the order is sent in cash. If the order is shipped by express, you pay the balance to your express agent upon delivery of the goods.

If the order goes by freight, you pay the balance at your bank, where you will find the bill of lading, which you will present to your freight agent who will deliver the shipment to you.

We accept Liberty Bonds of all issues, Thrift Stamps, or War Savings Stamps at face value in full payment or in part payment for all nursery stock, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.

Note.— We allow cash discount of 5 per cent on all orders, large or small, if the total amount of the order is remitted before shipment. We do not allow discount of 5 per cent for balances paid upon arrival of shipment.

Transportation Rules

All our goods are sold f. o. b. cars at the point of shipment and are at the purchasers risk while in transit. Because of the present unsettled conditions we emphasize still further that **we do not guarantee safe delivery.**

The ownership of all goods sold by us passes to the purchaser on delivery by us to the carrier, and the issuing of a receipt by the carrier ends our responsibility. Any claims for damage should be made promptly to the agent at point of delivery.

PARCEL POST

We cannot ship by **Parcel Post** any nut, shade, or evergreen trees, broad-leaved evergreen shrubs, boxwood, barberry, or flowering shrubs.

We strongly recommend that small lots of strawberry plants, grape-vines, and roses be shipped by Parcel Post.

Rates. We do not quote special Parcel Post prices. When ordering, remit according to prices quoted in catalogue.

We Strive to Avoid Mistakes

but in the event that any nursery stock sold by us should prove untrue to name under which it is sold, we hereby agree, on proper proof of such untruthfulness to name, to replace the original order or to refund the purchase price. Except for such liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by us, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES, Berlin, Md.

[illegible]

*Please give the name and address of those who buy fruit trees or plants
or shade and ornamental trees or shrubs anywhere*

[illegible]

Harrisons' Nurseries

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Proprietors

BERLIN, MARYLAND

Amount of Money Enclosed

\$

Date _____ Send me by _____ On or about _____
Write here "Freight," "Express," or "Use your discretion" (Date of Shipment)

~~As~~ This space for full shipping directions, without reference to post-office address of purchaser.

Name _____

Place _____

(Express or Freight Station)

County _____

State _____

WRITE PLAINLY

What R.R. or Exp. Co.?

~~As~~ This space for name and post-office address of purchaser without reference to destination of shipment. Ladies please give title, Miss or Mrs.

Name _____

Street and No.
P. O. Box or
Rural Route No. _____

Post Office _____

WRITE PLAINLY

County _____

State _____

All agreements and contracts are made subject to loss of crop by drought, floods, fire, insects, or other unavoidable causes. All quotations are made subject to stock being sold on receipt of order.

WE STRIVE TO AVOID MISTAKES, but in the event that any nursery stock sold by us should prove untrue to name under which it is sold, we hereby agree, on proper proof of such untruthness to name, to replace the original order or to refund the purchase price. Except for such liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by us, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.—HARRISONS' NURSERIES.

TRANSPORTATION RULES. We have always made it prominent in our printed terms that our goods are sold f. o. b. cars at point of shipment and are at the purchaser's risk while in transit. Because of the present unsettled conditions we wish to emphasize still further that we do not guarantee safe delivery. The ownership of all goods sold by us passes to the purchaser on delivery by us to the carrier and the issuing of a receipt by the carrier ends our responsibility. Any claims for damages should be made promptly to the agent at the point of delivery.—HARRISONS' NURSERIES.

IMPORTANT. Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks correctly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Please be sure to use a separate sheet for letter and bring out your ideas briefly and clearly. More order sheets sent on request.

No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address, and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly. By so doing you will save us much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake.

Quantity

✓

Kind and Variety Wanted

Size

Price

Total

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps at face value, but no cash discount is allowed for such payments.



Norway Maples and California Privet

The appropriate use of trees and shrubs in the adornment of city, village, suburban or country home grounds gives a charm and beauty which is interesting and pleasing to passers-by as well as to the occupants of the house. In arranging home grounds the aim should be to hide, by means of trees and shrubbery, all objectionable buildings or portions of the place, and also to shut from view all unsightly objects maintained by neighbors.

NORWAY MAPLE

The leaves are typical of the maple family, large and dark green, fading to golden yellow in fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, giving an effect of ruggedness to the entire planting. Branches and foliage are thick and compact growing, and the head, which is round-topped, is carried well above the ground. Each

	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 feet	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$ 85 00
8 to 10 feet	1 75	15 00	100 00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch cal.	2 25	20 00	150 00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inch cal.	3 00	25 00	175 00
1 3/4 to 2 inch cal.	4 00	35 00	250 00
2 to 2 1/2 inch cal.	5 50	45 00	350 00
2 1/2 to 3 inch cal.	7 00	60 00	400 00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

This is the universal hedge in the East. For live fences it is the very best of materials. On public grounds of all kinds, in parks and cemeteries, along roads and paths, on factory grounds, and on newly subdivided areas near towns, nothing else can be used in its place, and in this place it is indispensable.

	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 inches	\$0 80	\$6 00	\$40 00
8 to 12 inches	1 00	8 00	60 00
12 to 18 inches	1 20	10 00	80 00
18 to 24 inches	1 40	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet	1 60	14 00	120 00
3 to 4 feet	2 00	16 00	140 00
4 to 5 feet	2 50	20 00	180 00
Specimens, 2 ft. broad, 3 ft. tall ...	75c each	7 00 for 10.	

Harrison's Nurseries
J. G. HARRISON & SONS PROPRIETORS
BERLIN MARYLAND



Oriental Plane

(*Platanus orientalis*)

A well-known tree; extensively used in street plantings, for which purpose it is particularly well adapted, as it resists dust and smoke. Has a wide, rounded head, and heavy, thick trunk and branches. Its dense foliage makes a desirable shade. The bark has peculiar characteristics in that in the early spring it is extremely dark gray, and during the summer splits and drops off showing the new white bark underneath.


	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0 90	\$7 50	\$50 00	\$400 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	10 00	75 00	600 00
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	1 50	12 50	100 00	800 00
1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	2 00	17 50	125 00	1,000 00
1¾ to 2 in. cal.....	3 00	25 00	175 00	1,500 00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	3 75	32 50	250 00	2,000 00

Harrisons' Nurseries
J.G. HARRISON & SONS PROPRIETORS
BERLIN MARYLAND
BERLIN, MARYLAND



ST. RÉGIS
RASPBERRIES

PROGRESSIVE
EVERBEARING
STRAWBERRIES




Harrison's
J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.

NURSERIES

BERLIN, MARYLAND

NURSEYMEN • ORCHARDISTS

STAYMAN'S WINESAP



ONE YEAR
APPLE TREES FOR
ORCHARD PLANTING

LARGEST GROWERS OF FRUIT TREES IN THE WORLD